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Tower Views

by Clearway

Building on Peace Desire

Japan Holds a Latchstring

Czechs' Changing Border

¶ Roosevelt—Sometimes we find ourselves wishing that there were no party nor government affiliations to condition the receptivity of an idea. Sometimes we find ourselves wondering how long our racial or international or political differences would stand up under a broad and unbiased application of plain common sense. Sometimes we imagine what might happen if the avenues of propaganda were hushed and men were allowed to work out their human relations unhampered by the persistent suggestions of this or that interest which, in effect, keeps repeating: "Think as we want you to: don't try to reason it out for yourself."

¶ Listening to President Roosevelt's latest radio address, we find ourselves wishing more than ever that every ear turned radioward during those few minutes might be an unprejudiced ear. For, forgetting that there are dictatorships and democracies, Conservatives and Liberals, Republicans and Democrats, Germanophiles and Anglophiles, Occidentals or Orientals, one finds little but common sense in Mr. Roosevelt's remarks; whereas recalling the diversions of alliances, one is tempted to make controversy of that which is universally reasonable.

• "Utilize the desire for peace," urges Mr. Roosevelt.

• "Peace by fear," he insists, "has no higher or more enduring quality than peace by the sword."

• "We covet nothing save good relations with our neighbors; and we recognize that the world today has become our neighbor."

• "But, until there is general abandonment of weapons capable of aggression, ordinary rules of national prudence and common sense require that we be prepared."

• "We in the United States do not seek to impose on any other people either our way of life or our internal form of government. But we are determined to maintain and protect that way of life and that form of government for ourselves.

• And finally: "Let us work with greater unity for peace among the nations of the world, for restraint, for negotiation and for community of effort."

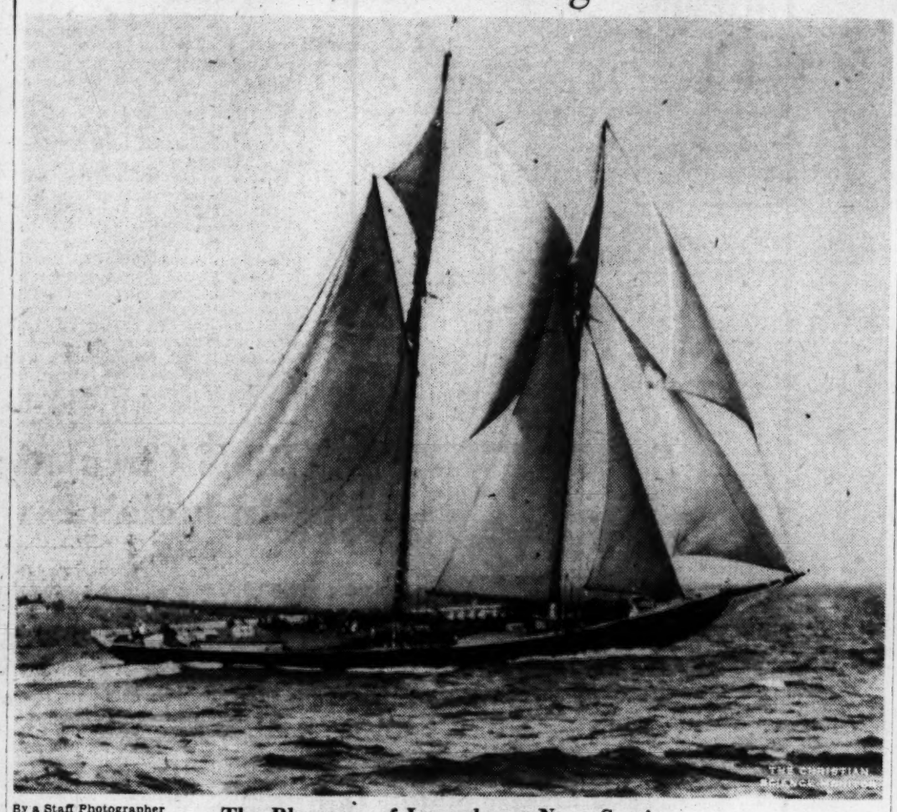
¶ Yes, there may be many objections, from many quarters to that speech, but we cannot conceive of anyone questioning its logic, and in the light of the great sigh of relief which is still breathing around the world from every nation in Europe, it is hard to conceive of a better moment for saying just what Mr. Roosevelt said: Now is the time to "utilize the desire for peace." • If men of all races would rally round that commonly-shared sentiment they might find themselves amazingly protected from the persistence of the propagandists—for identification with a right idea is one of man's best defenses.

¶ Door—Coincidental with Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of "peace by fear," comes the publication of a note to Japan strongly demanding the reopening of the "open door" to China, and protesting against a long series of violations thereto. Japan's repeated promises that the "open door" would be respected are like futile gestures of hospitality in a home where the latchstring is never out. So three demands are emphasized in the note from the State Department delivered to the Japanese Foreign Minister Oct. 6. First, the United States demands discontinuance of discriminatory exchange control, and other discriminatory measures in Japanese-controlled areas. Second, is the demand for the discontinuance of preferential or monopolistic measures adverse to American interests in the controlled areas. Third, is the insistence that Japanese authorities cease interference with American property or other rights in China. Failing to comply, Japan faces probable trade reprisals. • If Japan refuses to be a "good neighbor," Japan loses a good customer.

¶ Territory—Czechoslovakia's latest concession "after Munich" is its offer to meet Hungary's demands for frontier revision in so far as they follow enthnological lines, failing which, it offers to submit to a German-Italian arbitration. This offer Hungary now ponders, in a Cabinet meeting. But the rest of Europe watches Rome, rather than Budapest, for thither from Berlin goes Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and the impression is that the visit is not unconnected with the Czech offer, and the common rumor is that Berlin and Rome do not see eye to eye in the matter. It is understood, in fact, that Germany favors the retention of Slovakia and Ruthenia in the revamped and reoriented Czechoslovakia, whereas Rome leans toward a Hungarian-Polish sharing of Ruthenia to make a common frontier. • An eventuality which might prove an obstacle to Germany's eastward ambitions.

¶ Afterthought—It was Roosevelt I. the beloved "Teddy," who wrote: "No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency." • Apropos afterthought.

Still the Fastest Fishing Schooner



By a Staff Photographer

The Bluenose of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia
Which retained the International Fishermen's Trophy

Bluenose Noses Out Thebaud To Keep Title

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eighteen years of sailing rivalry between the deep-sea fishermen of Gloucester and Lunenburg reached a glorious ending off Boston yesterday when the champion Bluenose turned back the Gertrude L. Thebaud, American challenger, in the fifth and final race of their match for the International Fishermen's Trophy.

With sails afire in the fading afterglow of an Indian summer twilight, her decks aslant and rail awash, the grand old ship from Lunenburg bowled into the promised land, two minutes and 50 seconds ahead of her redoubtable rival from Gloucester. Thus the long quest for the cup has ended, and after nearly 20 years, the foaming wake of the Bluenose, homeward-bound, still points the way to the hailing port of the fastest fishing schooner in the North Atlantic.

"What Makes Her Go?"

Able ships have come and gone since the day the Bluenose left the ways at Lunenburg, but men can only marvel at the amazing imponderables of naval architecture that make this ungainly herring-choker the greatest of them all. And marvel-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tunnel Rise to 20 Cents Asked With 75 P. C. of Loss to State

Increase in Sumner Traffic Tunnel tolls and absorption by the Commonwealth of a major part of future tunnel deficits are held to be an immediate economic necessity by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a special bulletin issued today.

An increase of five cents, bringing tunnel tolls to 20 cents, is suggested by the Bureau as the minimum increase demanded by present tunnel operating deficits. Any increase should be retained at least a year to test its effect on tunnel traffic volume, the Bureau holds.

Barring a decrease in traffic volume, the Bureau estimates the 20-cent toll would boost revenues about $275,000 a year, cutting the annual deficit in half. Three-quarters of the remaining deficit should be taken care of by the State in an outright grant to the City, the Bureau believes, because such a contribution would approximately equal the proportionate use of the Tunnel by non-Boston vehicles.

Approved in 1929

When the act to build the Tunnel was finally put through the Legislature in 1929, the Bureau points out, the project was considered simply as a Boston matter. Actual operation of the tunnel, however, according to surveys of the Boston Traffic Commission, discloses that 75 per cent of the traffic volume comes from outside Boston, 30 per cent originating in Essex County alone. Only 25 per cent of the automobiles and trucks using the tunnel have Boston registrations, the Bureau points out.

This fact leads the Bureau to conclude that three-quarters of the tunnel deficit should be paid by the Commonwealth in recognition of the regional character of the tunnel. The proportion could be changed later if future traffic counts disclose a change in tunnel use. The Bureau suggests that the grant could be made to Boston out of the Highway Fund. A state grant would avoid the necessity for setting up the machinery of a tunnel district, or similar state body, according to the Bureau.

The Bureau urges that the present Special Legislative Commission on the Sumner Tunnel should assume the initiative in filing proper legislation to bring about this adjustment of the Commonwealth's responsibility.

In commenting on the Research Bureau Bulletin, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said he would withhold action until he read the report.

The Bureau also suggests that the Commission consider whether the Commonwealth should make its grant on the basis of the entire tunnel deficit, including the costs resulting from certain additional street widening projects, or whether the grant should be confined entirely to loss resulting from expenditures for the tunnel as originally planned in 1929. In this connection the Bureau points out that although Haymarket Square and adjacent sections of Cross and Merrimac Streets were widened as a tunnel approach, they might be considered Boston street improvements.

Boston must itself undertake the upward revision of tunnel fares, the Bureau states. Necessity for this step is pressing, the Bureau holds, inasmuch as the deficit last year totaled $453,478, adding 30 cents to the current tax rate. "Given present conditions, the 1937 figure is indicative of the expected annual deficit," the Bulletin states.

Was to Be Self-Supporting

Quoting the original tunnel act to the effect that if tunnel tolls at any time do not meet all charges, the "Department of Public Works shall establish such tolls . . . as will provide sufficient revenue" or tolls that "will produce the maximum revenue," the Bureau says it was obviously not the intention of the General Court to add another deficit creating project to the already money losing East Boston ferries and Rapid Transit Tunnel.

"The Traffic Tunnel," the Bureau says, "must be considered primarily as a revenue-producing utility. The present schedule of tolls does not provide sufficient revenue. . . . There is no evidence to suggest that it yields the maximum revenue."

The Bureau also asserts there has been insufficient experimentation to discover what rates will provide the maximum revenue, and notes that when the tunnel was opened the "all-important" passenger car rate was placed at 25 cents for the first six months. "In late 1934," says the Bureau, "when pressure—some of it from outside Boston—developed for a decrease in rates, the Research Bureau warned against hasty action and cited the City's obligation to keep the tunnel out of the red."

"Nevertheless," states the Bureau, "the 15-cent toll was introduced soon after 'as an experiment' and has not been changed since."

Dayton's Schools to Close; 34,000 Children Are Affected

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—Dayton's 34,000 public school pupils faced today at least six weeks of no studies and no athletics, no books and no football, by order of the city Board of Education.

The Board decided yesterday it could no longer "encumber the future" to keep the schools open in the face of a $61,936 deficit and ordered the schools closed after Friday's sessions. The order affected seven high schools, five junior highs, 44 elementary schools, and 17 kindergartens.

Advised of the order, E. N. Dietrich, State Director of Education, declared in Columbus there was nothing the State could do to prevent the closing.

City School Superintendent Emerson Landis announced that classes might reopen Dec. 3 if the regular quarterly share of $240,000 was forthcoming from the Foundation funds. This, he said, however, would guarantee operation only to Jan. 1.

A two-mill tax levy, designed to produce $500,000 a year for five years, is on the ballot for the Nov. 8 election, but even if passed the revenues will not be available until next year.

In an emergency move, the Board ordered a special audit of the City and County school accounts to determine if any unpaid claims were outstanding.

County Auditor Joseph A. Lutz advised that $201,000 in real estate tax funds would be available for schools some time next month, but the Board said the Foundation share still would be needed if the schools were to reopen Dec. 3.

The Board's resolution said:

"For nearly seven years we have operated a limited program. It became necessary to borrow and encumber the future. We are no longer able to do this."

Closing of the schools has been considered from time to time since the depression started, but each year the Board has borrowed to make up previous years' deficits.

The Board's 1938 fiscal year budget totaled more than $4,600,000, of which $3,711,000 came from local funds and the rest from the Foundation program.

The Dayton crisis was the first in Ohio's larger cities since the Springfield schools were closed indefinitely in November, 1936.

State Education Director Dietrich said he was considering an emergency allocation of $4,000,000 Nov. 15. This would be applied against notes issued Sept. 1 by school districts in anticipation of funds from the State School Foundation program. The program provides state aid to guarantee a standard education program for all pupils.

Mr. Dietrich said the money would help reduce interest charges on the notes, but could not be used for current operation, and thus would prevent Dayton from deriving any direct benefit. He forecast a $15,000,000 deficit in the School Foundation program Jan. 1.

Parma, Cleveland suburb, also has announced its schools would close Nov. 9.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Up in Air 19 Miles Yet 'Talks'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Natural scientists of the Bureau of Standards have listened to radio chatter from 19 miles up.

A miniature transmitter, carried high into the stratosphere by six balloons, sent back code signals describing the cosmic ray radiation at the high level.

The balloons reached their maximum height in three hours and exploded due to the rarefied atmosphere. A parachute carried the radio equipment earthward, but it had not been located Oct. 26.

The three men who will repeat the experiment are Dr. A. V. Astin, B. W. Brown, and Harold L. Stockman.

House Passes $14,250,000 Bond Issue

Bay State House takes up report as Republicans and Democrats split on procedure.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon passed to be engrossed the $14,250,000 bond issue for repairs to State and local highways and bridges. The measure was approved by a voice vote and sent immediately to the Senate, which was preparing to give its immediate endorsement under suspension of the rules.

Debate on the $14,250,000 bond issue proposal for the repair of State highways and bridges and local highways and bridges damaged in the Sept. 21 hurricane and flood, started in the House today. Republicans were obviously seeking to rush the proposal through and Democratic leaders were attempting to delay proceedings to force a public hearing on the matter before the Ways and Means Committee.

The bond issue is approximately $2,600,000 more than the amount the Governor asked for repairs of highways and bridges.

At an executive session yesterday afternoon, the Ways and Means Committee considered the Governor's recommendations for $11,595,700 for repairs on 411 local bridges and State highway projects involving 29 contracts.

Callahan Appeared

Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan appeared before the committee to urge an additional $2,500,000 for the repair of 186 bridges not contained in the Governor's estimate.

While the House was engaged in debate on the $14,250,000 item, the joint Ways and Means Committee was considering the remainder of the Governor's spending recommendations, amounting to $4,954,147, earmarked for repairs to State institutions.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, House Ways and Means Chairman, said an emergency existed and money should be provided immediately. He pointed out that the work was already under way on the 411 bridges and on the 29 highway contracts. He declared money must be made available to 75 contractors engaged on local projects and 29 on the State bridge and highway program.

First Opposition

The first indication of Democratic opposition came from Representative John Philip White of Boston. He said this special session had not been called until all contracts had been let. He was followed on the floor by Representative Joseph F. Dooley of Taunton who failed in a motion to refer the matter back to the committee for a hearing. He commented that the committee's reception of Commissioner Callahan was in contrast to interrogation at other times when the Commissioner's estimates were painstakingly examined.

Representative Thomas J. Hannon, continuing the opposition to hasty consideration, declared that everyone was entitled to know about the bond issue and what the occasion was for rushing action through.

Representative Bigelow at this point moved a recess, subject to a call of the House, to allow time for the mimeographing of copies of the bond issue proposal. This motion carried, 91-28.

U. S. Demands Full Rights In Stern Note to Japanese; Roosevelt Warns Dictators

Blacklisting of trade implied if Tokyo does not reopen 'open door' in China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—A stern note calling on Japan to reopen the "Open Door" to China and implying trade reprisals if present violations of that principle continue has been delivered to the Japanese Government, the State Department disclosed today.

The note was drafted at the American Embassy in Tokyo under instruction from here and presented to the Japanese Foreign Minister on Oct. 6.

It recited at length the history of Japanese encroachment on the Open Door policy since the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the repeated promises by Japanese officials that the principle would be respected, and the continued failure of Japan to observe any of these promises.

Three Demands Listed

"In the light of the situation herein reviewed," the note concluded, "the Government of the United States asks that the Japanese Government implement its assurances already given with regard to the maintenance of the Open Door and to noninterference with American rights by taking prompt and effective measures to cause:

1. The discontinuance of discriminatory exchange control and other measures imposed in areas in China under Japanese control which operate either directly or indirectly to discriminate against American trade and enterprise;

2. The discontinuance of any monopoly or of any preference which would deprive American nationals of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of Japanese interests any general superiority of rights with regard to commercial or economic development in any region of China; and

3. The discontinuance of interference by Japanese authorities in China with American property and other rights, including such forms of interference as censorship of American mail and telegrams, and restrictions upon residence by Americans and upon American trade and shipping.

A final sentence adds "that in the interest of relations between the United States and Japan an early reply would be helpful."

To Black-List Japan?

The note's emphasis on discrimination against American interests was accepted here as preparing the way for putting Japan on the American foreign trade black-list. Germany is the only country now on that list. Australia was on it for a while, but was restored to most-favored nation treatment months ago. Imports from any nation on the list are subjected to the maximum rates of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. The benefits of trade agree-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Note 'Suppressed'; Hoover Emphasized

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 27

The Japanese people at large know nothing of the United States note protesting Japan's "unwarranted interference" with American trade rights in China. The note, delivered here Oct. 6, was not published by any Japanese newspapers.

Berlin, Oct. 27

The official German news agency quoted extensively from yesterday's isolationist address of Herbert Hoover in New York, and gave only six lines to President Roosevelt's speech condemning certain features of dictatorship.

Reactions in Tokyo: Page 4, and in Berlin, London and Rome: Page 10.

Czechs to Accept Hungarian Border On Racial Lines

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Hungarian Cabinet decided today to send a new note to Czechoslovakia on Hungary's territorial claims, and observers predicted the message would be severe in its terms.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Oct. 27—Czechoslovakia is prepared to meet Hungary's demands for frontier revision so far as these are justified ethnographically, or, failing acceptance of this fundamental, to submit it to German-Italian arbitration, according to the terms of a note handed to the Hungarian Minister here last night.

Throughout the past two days deliberations on Hungary's note of Oct. 24 last have been carried on by Czech, Slovak, and Ruthenian representatives in close co-operation, and they have agreed that while ready to cede frontier areas where Hungarians preponderate they will resist other territorial claims based upon political or strategic grounds.

Ruthenian Co-operation

This is illustrated in statements of both Dr. Joseph Tiso, the Slovak Premier, and the Rev. Augustin Volosin, the new Ruthenian Premier. "We desire," Dr. Tiso declared in an interview yesterday, "final settlement of the problem of nationalities in the Danubian basin so as to prevent future friction in this matter. Therefore we maintain that compact Hungarian areas shall be transferred to Hungary, but we cannot agree that to the three hundred thousand Slovaks today living as a minority in Hungary should be added another three hundred or four hundred thousand Slovaks as the Hungarian Government demands."

Premier Volosin spoke similaly in his first official pronouncement yesterday defending the ethnographical boundaries of Ruthenia, refusing

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

President says U. S. will defend hemisphere—Aid in peace efforts asked by Halifax.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—With anxiety over the British trade agreement safely ended, the American Government stands today newly and forcefully committed against policies of aggressor nations, ready to push ahead with its armament program and to persevere in the search for internal as well as external peace and stability.

A number of events in the last 24 hours contributed to this re-declaration of American policy:

1. The State Department today announced the contents of a stern note sent to Japan, Oct. 6, denouncing "unwarranted interference" with American trading rights in China and stiffly reaffirming the Open Door policy.

2. President Roosevelt, in a crisp and eloquent speech on the "struggle for peace," condemned peace by fear or by force, and asked—internally as well as externally—for "unity of will" to work for peace, for negotiation, for community of effort. In almost every line, the new Presidential definition of policy was critical of policies of the dictatorships: of treaty-breaking, of threats to freedom of speech and religion, of "strident ambitions which are sure to breed insecurity and intolerance. . . ."

3. The Anglo-American trade agreement, equal in importance to all the other 17 trade agreements the United States has worked out and representing a distinguished achievement of the method of the economic peacemaker, was disclosed to be substantially ready for signature.

4. Only secondary to these major steps was an address to the United States from Viscount Halifax British Foreign Minister which offered a practical defense for the Munich Settlement.

5. Also an address by Herbert Hoover urging the United States to remain aloof from European conflict and return to economic conferences "which were ended by our country in 1933." Mr. Hoover pleaded for tolerance toward the dictatorship nations and against a war of ideologies, saying "America has always stood and must stand for the right of peoples to adopt any form of government they like in working out their own destinies."

Seeks New Anchor

In sum, therefore, the United States seeks to forge a new political, economic, and moral anchor for its policies. Politically, the Chief Executive warns of rearmament, of the American desire to maintain democracy but of recognition that other people may choose their own form of government. He defines United States relationship as that of a nation not isolated but in a world of neighbors. Economically, the Anglo-American trade agreement promises that among the many English-speaking nations there shall exist greater freedom of commerce, and hence hope persists in an effective trade channel to the autarchies.

Each of these fundamentals in this way challenges the nations which follow self-contained and barter economy, base political relations soelly on force, follow the reign of the sword, and deny liberties of thought and worship.

The newly-defined and sharpened American viewpoint has profound internal implications. The President, following several other statements and intimations of recent days, calls for unity at home and peace among the factions.

Broadly, therefore, all these views and events synthesize into a re-declaration of the United States' democratic principles, within its borders and without, on the basis of co-operation and social justice within, the good-neighbor policy (which means moral leadership and association not isolation) without, applied through the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door policy.

Texts of U. S. Note, Roosevelt and Hoover addresses: Page 18.

Intimate Message from Washington

Controversy Over Dies Committee and La Follette Group Brings Rather Startling Differences in Their Conduct to the Light

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 27

One of the bitterest behind-the-scenes controversies in Washington today is between the Dies Committee investigating un-American activity, and the La Follette Committee investigating infringements of civil liberties.

Sometimes this controversy has come into the open. To cite examples:

1. All this week the Dies Committee has been hearing testimony of Harper Knowles, former Secretary of the Associated Farmers of California, who has come to Washington at his own expense to charge Communist infiltration in California labor circles. At the same time the La Follette Committee has seven investigators on the Pacific Coast investigating the Associated Farmers, on the charge of vigilantism.

2. In connection with the deportation case pending against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader charged with Communism, Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas publicly pointed out in committee hearings this week that he had introduced a bill making membership of aliens in the Communist Party ipso facto ground for deportation, but that this had been defeated by "a filibuster in the Senate conducted by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr."

3. In the hearings on the Michigan 1937 sit-down strike situation which brought a vehement reprimand against the Dies Committee Tuesday by President Roosevelt, witnesses before the Dies Committee last week charged that two La Follette investigators, Harold A. Cranfield and Benjamin Allen, had aided alleged Communists and hindered John M. Barringer, ousted Republican City Manager of Flint, Mich., in maintaining order.

4. Another witness charged that after Senator La Follette spoke at a Detroit Civil Rights Committee meeting in 1937 "it took the police 48 hours to clear up the Communist literature around the hall."

Just a Few Samples

These are only samples. The mutual antipathy is deep-seated. Congress has been more generous with the La Follette Committee as Mr. Dies has frequently bitterly pointed out the Dies Committee is operating on a shoestring, and Senator Dies attributes to this lack of funds the failure to test and weigh evidence in advance, which has resulted in almost as many denials as the Committee has heard charges.

The situation invites contrast and comparison between procedural methods of the two committees. A specific instance illustrates how extraordinary such charges may be.

At one point recently, Mr. Knowles charged that Mr. Bridges sat in at a Communist gathering on the West Coast which "directed one Dave Sanders to dispose of Raoul Louis Cherbourg, who was later killed and his body, wrapped in chains, dumped into San Francisco Bay."

Such a charge was not immediately substantiated. The visitor comes away wondering, and dissatisfied. Either such accusations should be proved he feels or they should not be made. This leads again to the contrast between the two committees.

1. The Dies Committee serves its subpoenas on witnesses who are the accusers of certain groups or individuals.

The La Follette Committee subpoenas the accused themselves.

2. Under Dies procedure, the man under accusation is not in the courtroom.

Under La Follette procedure he is present, accompanied by lawyers and counsel.

One Vital Difference

3. Dies procedure gives little if any opportunity for direct replies to sweeping accusations, which are made under congressional immunity, free from libel suits.

La Follette procedure permits the accused to give his own version, or read a prepared statement.

4. The Dies Committee does little or no investigation of facts on its own account.

The La Follette Committee investigates charges by its agents before bringing matters to hearing.

5. The Dies procedure is that of a loose grand jury, publicly sifting hearsay evidence, looking perhaps to a preliminary indictment.

La Follette procedure is more like a normal courtroom where both sides are heard.

6. The Dies Committee has received only $25,000. The La Follette Committee so far has got $150,000.

Finally, it should be set down for what it is worth that the Dies Committee gets more attention, more headlines and more newspaper space in the average week than the La Follette Committee gets in a normal month.

Richard L. Strout

Two Cabinet Posts Shifted at London

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 27

Earl Stanhope, President of the Board of Education, was named First Lord of the Admiralty today to succeed Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned Oct. 1 because of "distrust" of Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy.

Earl De La Warr, Lord Privy Seal, was named President of the Board of Education, succeeding the new First Lord of the Admiralty in a reshuffle of Cabinet Ministries. Both already were in the Cabinet.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, therefore, still had two vacancies to fill. He deferred appointment of a successor to Earl De La Warr as Lord Privy Seal and to the late Lord Stanley, whose passing Oct. 16 left the Secretaryship of Dominions vacant.

New Sapphire Point Needle Plays Records 2,000 Times

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shades of our old Pathe phonograph, but it seems as though this question of needle life, which irks automatic machine owners and radio stations which use transcriptions, has been fairly solved by the introduction of the new Walco sapphire point needles. Modern engineering research in the hands of the Electrovox Company of New York City has perfected and adapted the sapphire needle with a polished point from which 2,000 playings are guaranteed. With average record-use this assures playing for a two-year period without needle change. Musicraft Records, Inc., of 10 West 47th Street, New York, are the distributors of the Walco needle.

Coupled with long life is the promise of no appreciable record wear, good tone quality, and low surface noise by use of the Walco needle. On the first point of record wear three laboratory tests made on one needle showed no wear or audible surface noise on 20 records each played 100 times. In a second test a new record was played halfway across 250 times and comparisons between the played and unplayed halves showed no difference either to the ear or when examined through a powerful microscope.

In a third test the sapphire needle under "shadowgraph" magnification, which enlarged the point on a screen 500 times, showed less wear than steel, fiber, or chromium needles after one playing. And the sapphire needle was good for 1,000 more playings after these tests!

Our ear is not a reliable judge but from personal tests we would hazard a guess that surface noise is cut from 60 to 70 per cent by this needle. Instead of a sharp hiss as it travels over a recording surface one is conscious of a softer, less conspicuous "hushed" sound which is far less objectionable. Rather quick tests between the sapphire point, chromium and steel needles showed the tone quality of the sapphire to be fully equal, if not superior, to the other needles.

The needle retails for $2 and if this startles you consider the number of packages of steel, chromium, or fiber needles you would purchase in a two-year period. We would wager the sapphire needle would make a good showing in comparative economy.

For the chamber music player who may have difficulty in getting the other three members of a quartet together for practice, the Linguaphone Institute of New York City, teachers of foreign languages by means of recordings, offers unique quartet recordings with one part missing. The missing part on the recordings is, of course, supplied by the "live" player who thus uses the records as his accompaniment.

These Linguaphone recordings are available with violin, viola and cello parts missing with music supplied for the missing instrument which is carefully cued and fingered. The records also provide an "A" for tuning and a time signal to get the tempo. Recordings are available for Beethoven's Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2, and his Quartet in F Major, Op. 59, No. 1, also Schubert's Quartet in A Minor Op. 29, Brahms's Quartet in A Minor, Op. 51, No. 2, and movements from quartets of Haydn and Mozart.

Popular

Decca this week offers its first recordings by Paul Whiteman and his orchestra and indicates what may be a trend. Radio takes such a quick toll of the popularity of music that it is apparent that more people will buy the lower priced records in the popular lists than in higher priced popular labels. Victor has indicated this by taking "Fats" Waller, one of its most popular recorders, from its 75 cent list to its lower priced Bluebird list.

Mr. Whiteman is heard in two classifications in his first Decca releases. There are typical easy-rhythmed offerings in Mr. Whiteman's symphonic style of "My Reverie" and "All Ashore," and "When I Go A Dreamin'" and "There's No Place Like Your Arms" from the Princeton Mask and Wig show music. Then the "Swing Wing" of Mr. Whiteman's band offers a medium rhythmed "Jamboree Jones," and the nursery classic, "Sing a Song of Sixpence." Another disk pairs "I Used to Be Color Blind," in slow style, from the picture "Carefree," with "Peelin' the Peach," a Georgia form of "The Big Apple."

Russ Morgan and his orchestra, for Decca, offer in their usual mellifluous style a coupling of "Summer Souvenirs" and "Is That the Way to Treat a Sweetheart?" In what appear to be re-issues of old couplings Ted Lewis and his orchestra, for Decca, are heard in post-World War renditions of "The Old St. Louis Blues" and "I'm the Medicine Man for the Blues."

Victor's most recent issues offer Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra in a rah-rah "Stompin' at the Stadium" and easy "Rainbow Round the Moon." Benny Goodman rehashes very brisk versions of "Margie" and "Russian Lullaby." Bunny Berigan couples "Let This Be A Warning to You" with a poking of fun at the old classic, "Father, Dear Father." In the vocal field Dick Todd who has set us to "Hi-Yo Silver"-ing, turns out a nice pairing of "Love Doesn't Grow on Trees" and a waltz, "Someone Thinks of Someone."

In the Bluebird lists are offered the "wacky" "Jump-Jumps Here" and "Button Button," by Eddie DeLange and his orchestra. Erskine Hawkins and his orchestra are heard in a very low-down "Weary Blues," paired with a fair version of "King Porter Stomp." Arthur Godfrey, popular radio vocal star, is heard in a coupling of "Indiana Moonlight," a waltz, and "A Song of Old Hawaii," which offers a very effective instrumental chorus by the electric organ and banjo.

In its children's list Bluebird offers very stilted and awkward versions of nursery tunes by a soprano soloist with piano consisting of "Sing a Song of Sixpence," "Diddle Diddle Dumpling," "I Love Little Pussy," "Wee Willie Winkie," "Pussy Cat," "Hickory Dickory Dock," "Jack and Jill," "By-Lo," "Hey Diddle Diddle," "Bo-Peep," "Twinkle Little Star," "Jack Horner," "See-Saw Margery Daw," and "Ride a Cock-Horse" (three sides). The fourth side has fair mixed quartet versions of "Old Black Joe," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "O Come, All Ye Faithful." Bluebird evidently did not think much of these recordings for none of the artists are named.

Orchestral

Mozart: Piano Concerto in D. Min. (K. 466.), played by Bruno Walter, piano, and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted from the piano. Four HMV disks. This is a fresh recording of what many regard as the most beautiful of Mozart's piano concertos. The first half of the "Romanza" movement is most delicately played by Mr. Walter who has now become a naturalized Frenchman, though he made this recording when he was the conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic. His conducting of the orchestra from the piano is a reversion to what was often done in the days of Mozart and Beethoven. The recording is excellent.

Rossini: Overture to "La Scala de Seta" (The Silken Stairs), by Toscanini and the BBC orchestra. This is a very good HMV recording of this charming overture, but no better than the recent excellent one by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic.

Instrumental and Chamber Music

Schumann: "Romance" in F. sharp major, Op. 28.2.

Brahms: Rhapsody in G minor, Op. 79. No. 2 (by Arthur Rubinstein. Pianist. HMV disk. This well-known little work is most delicately played by Mr. Rubinstein, and the more powerful Brahms Rhapsody is equally good in its way.

Bruckner: Viola Quintet in F. major, played by the Prisca String Quartet with S. Meincke, viola. HMV records (11 sides). For chamber music this is a very long work and it is Bruckner's only attempt in this line. It will probably appeal only to students of chamber music. Its intricacies are well played and the Decca recording is good. It is the first time, too, that it has been put onto disks. The spare side is given to the Serenade movement from Haydn's Quartet Op. 3, No. 5.

Vocal

Beniamino Gigli, tenor, with orchestra, sings "La Danza" in Italian, and "Marechiare" in Neapolitan. This 10-inch HMV is as good a recording as the famous tenor has ever done as he controls his powerful voice more than usual. Actually we prefer Tito Schipa's singing of the Neapolitan song.

Webster Booth, tenor, sings with orchestra **"Che gelida manina"** from **"La Boheme"** by **Puccini**, and the **Flower Song from "Carmen"** by Bizet.HMV record. This is Mr. Booth's first essay into opera on the disks and he acquits himself well. He made his first appearance in opera at Covent Garden last season in "Der Rosenkavalier." Both airs are sung in English.

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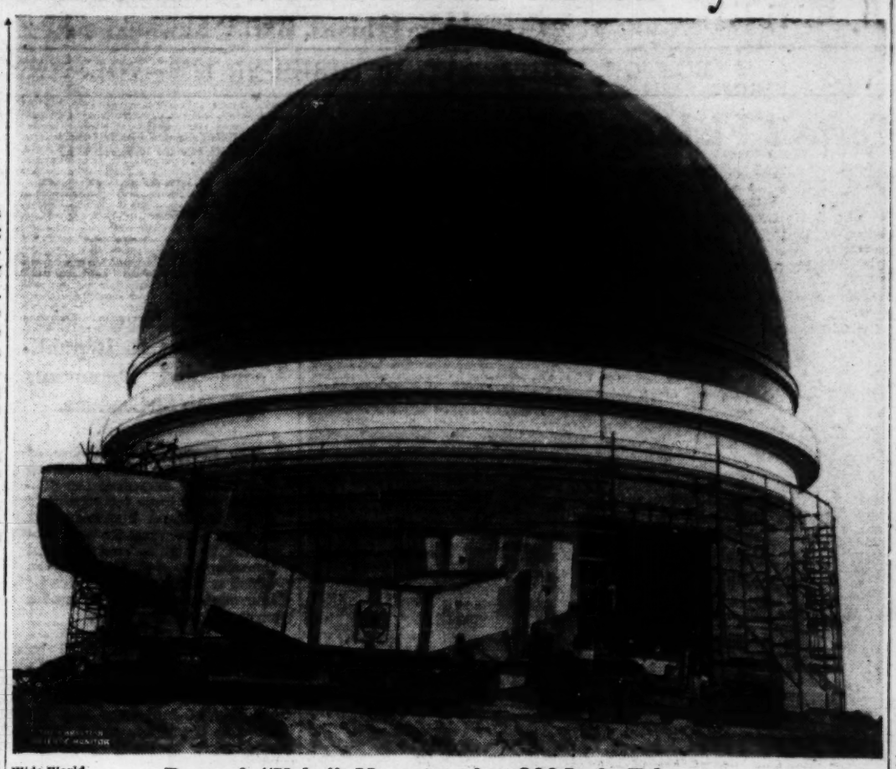
Wonders of Research: Astronomer Aided by Sailor

Assembling of telescope calls for water transport via Panama Canal—Mars, in logical view, should be inhabited.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the arrival of the 45-ton lower member of the yoke mounting for the 200-inch telescope, Westinghouse engineers see their part of the construction nearly finished. Though it was only a short time ago that announcement was made of shipping this large-size part, its arrival at the summit of Mt. Palomar last week was greatly facilitated by the excellent modern road already built.

Because of its size, the lower yoke member could not be shipped west from Philadelphia by rail, hence traveled first by trailer to the dock, then by boat through the Panama Canal to San Diego, then by specially constructed truck trailer to the summit of Palomar.



Wide World

Part of "Yoke" Mounting for 200-Inch Telescope
Hauled Up to Observatory, Palomar Mountain, Calif.

Creatures on Planets

Dr. Knut Lundmark, director of the Lund Observatory in Sweden, asserts in the current issue of Sky that living things exist not only on Mars but also upon some of the other planets. "If matter is uniformly distributed and other worlds are built in the same way as ours, then philosophically speaking, it is inconceivable that ours should be the only one on which there is life," he says.

Stone 'Cannons'

"The Battleship" in the Second Forest Area of Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz., derives its name not from its shape, but from the large logs that protrude from the sides of an eroded formation, like the guns of a man-o-war.

Bird Foretellings Fail

Flocks of pintails and black ducks recently arrived in Washington, have started the 1938 crop of "goosebone" weather forecasts. According to a bulletin for the National Geographic Society, such forecasts as appear each fall predicting the mildness or severity of the coming winter on the migration dates of birds or fowls, and the thickness of mammalian coats, have little or no standing.

Undersea Canyon Traced

According to Prof. Francis P. Shepard, returned recently to his headquarters at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, the Pacific Coast's submerged Grand Canyon has a swift river flowing along its bottom. He traced its course some 30 miles from its source off the coast of Monterey.

In some places it goes to depths of 6,000 feet, and in contour it resembles the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Dr. Shepard used a current meter to detect its presence beneath the sea, and he found that it is caused by the capture and channeling of ocean tides.

Modern in Antique Way

"Coscos tatti" means "air conditioning" in India.

J. A. Dooley, manager of the refrigeration department of the International General Electric Co., Ltd., Bombay, has been in the United States studying at the G. E. Institute in Bloomfield. Though he has found out a great deal concerning modern methods of air conditioning, he still feels that Indian methods have something additional to offer, in that native instruments of comfort, with screens of woven grasses over which water is sloshed at regular intervals, provide not only cooling, but a delicate fragrance to the air. "It is like the sweet smell of the earth after an early summer rain," says Mr. Dooley.

He cites the case of one Punjab official who is a difficult prospect for air conditioning equipment because he gets 12 degrees of cooling from his grass screens by using a fan for forced draft.

In older times, slaves were used to pour buckets of water on the screens, but this has given way to an automatic system formed of a trough at the top of the screen. Water runs slowly into the trough, which, when full, becomes overbalanced and dumps its load over the screen. Counterweights bring the trough back to its original position, ready for filling again.

'Long Distance' in '88

Fifty years ago today the November issue of Scientific American announced that for the first time, people in Philadelphia could talk with Portland, Maine, a distance of some 450 miles. "What was first looked upon as a doubtful venture, is now rapidly becoming recognized as one of the successful and progressive moves in recent electrical history," reads the account. "The American Telephone and Telegraph Company . . . is to be congratulated on the successful opening up to telephone service of this vast and wealthy territory."

Squirrel Grafts Pine

The part squirrels play in helping along the cause of reforestation by scattering nuts and seeds is well known. Occasionally they turn out to be grafters as well.

In Yellowstone National Park, for example, near Old Faithful Geyser the forked root of a large lodgepole pine became a squirrel's cache for the seed of a whitebark pine. The seed germinated in the lodgepole pine's root, then pushed out in an angular direction in search of light. Then year by year as the whitebark grew, increased pressure between it and its neighbor resulted in irritations and lesions until today the two trees are completely fused as far as their woody material is concerned.

Coats of Paint Conflict

Chemical incompatibility is the answer to many problems arising among house owners who see the surface of their newly-painted houses "peeling off." Elizabeth Matlack and R. H. Sawyer, duPont chemists, told the American Chemical Society that instead of the troubles being due to a painter's negligence, it happens that when coats of paint are applied one over the other, both may blister and peel, though either alone would have lasted its allotted span of years.

Miss Matlack and Mr. Sawyer suggest that an analysis of all underlying coats be made before writing the proper order for the fresh one. They found that where flaking of a thick film takes place, signs of trouble are usually evident in the lower layers representing earlier paintings.

Herbert B. Nichols

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Liner Afire, Passengers Dance

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The S. S. Deutschland's victory over fire—a new saga of the sea—was told by officers and passengers as the German Liner steamed toward New York.

After directing an eight and one-half hour fight to extinguish a below-decks blaze which was discovered last night while the vessel was 200 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland, Capt. Karl Steincke set his engine room telegraph at "full speed."

He reported he would dock at his Hudson River pier only 10 hours late.

None of the 591 passengers or 392 members of the crew was injured in the desperate fight.

"There was no panic," Captain Steincke told the Associated Press by radio telephone. "Everybody was very quiet all the time. There was tranquillity."

The stories of passengers bore him out, although for three hours, until the flames were brought under control, the Deutschland sent out a series of SOS messages which stopped radio traffic along the seaboard and started seven vessels at full steam to her aid.

Two of them, the S. S. American Traveler and the Norwegian Whaler Europe, arrived at her side just as the last flame was smothered. Given the Deutschland's thanks, they went on their way.

The third-class passengers were ordered from their rooms near the hold up to the cabin class and tourist class decks to dance and watch a movie.

Holes were drilled in the bulkheads, and through these holes the crew poured live steam direct from the boilers and water from fire hose lines. Finally, they used carbonic acid fire extinguishers.

Making of a Good Citizen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—As a means of helping to offset the propagation of foreign philosophies of government, the Extension Division of the University of California has issued a pamphlet containing a short treatise on the duties of a citizen in a Democracy, and listing a number of courses that will tend to promote a better understanding of these duties.

The pamphlet is entitled "The Citizen in the Modern World," with a sub-heading, "in a Democracy we secure freedom by putting forth efforts to understand and co-operate." Some 20,000 of these pamphlets have been distributed, and it is planned to double this number at the beginning of the next school term.

"The American citizen," the pamphlet says in part, "is a powerful influence in the public affairs of his own country and even on those of nations far distant from this Continent. By his vote he guides the domestic and foreign policies of a powerful nation—a nation whose attitudes and actions no government in the world cares to ignore. He can express his opinion through a dozen other media—the popular 'public opinion polls,' the boycott, the town meeting, the radio, the 'letter to his congressman'—all of these and many other modern day devices enable him to make his will felt at home and abroad.

"Nations feeling the force of American public opinion, are spending millions of dollars for short-wave broadcasting equipment with which to bombard the United States with propaganda. Money is also spent in an effort to enlist American support through advertising, publicity, 'good will' missions and through the encouragement of organizations pledged to foster within the United States the interests of other nations.

"Similarly, for domestic affairs, propaganda organizations, 'pressure groups,' political organizations with doctrinaire axes to grind, and selfish interests of a thousand other varieties, are all seeking to use to their own advantage the political, economic and social power vested in the American citizen.

"The moving power of his vote and his opinion in the domestic affairs of his own country, and in international affairs, places upon the American citizen a heavy burden of responsibility. He must keep abreast of the times, he must have a good background of working knowledge to guide his decisions. He must know how to analyze the news, to sift true from false, to detect propaganda. In short, he must insure his freedom, he must make democracy work by putting forth efforts to understand the important events taking place in the world about him."

Papers of Wilson At Trenton Missing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27—Many valuable State papers of Gov. Woodrow Wilson's administration are missing from the State House vaults, it was revealed here today, when Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, director of the State Public Records, said he expected to make a formal request of Gov. A. Harry Moore for the official files and correspondence of the old gubernatorial office.

Dr. Godfrey said the fact that the Wilson papers were missing was discovered about Jan. 1, 1933, after historians and biographers of the one-time Governor and World War President had got access to the files. When the matter first came to Mr. Godfrey's attention an immediate search was instituted and it was found that every one of the 30 boxes containing the Wilson papers was empty.

Collectors in New York and Philadelphia were notified and asked to be on the lookout for the papers, but none have turned up.

The State Department files may yet yield some of the Wilson letters and memoranda, Dr. Godfrey held. His scheme, if Governor Moore gives his approval, is to collect these and the letters of other Governors that may be scattered around the State offices.

About the only letters remaining of the Wilson administration are in paper-wrapped packages, and all these relate to applications for jobs.

Education in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia spent $14,806,293 on its common schools last year, according to a report made by State Auditor Zach. Arnold for the end of the fiscal year June 30.

This figure is $6,550,058 more than the amount spent by the State for school purposes in 1936.

Tasmania at Work On Tercentenary; Netherlands Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Tasmania, the smallest member of the British Commonwealth, announces preliminary plans for the celebration in 1942 of the tercentenary of the discovery of the island by the Dutch navigator, Abel Janszoon Tasman, after whom the State is now named. The Tasmanian Government is presenting The Netherlands an obelisk of Tasmanian red granite possibly to be erected in Tasman's birthplace, Lutjegast. The Consul General for The Hague in Australia, Mr. T. Elink Schuurman, has reported that Queen Wilhelmina has given her consent to the proposal that a member of the Netherlands Royal Family should unveil the monument.

Tasman's voyage in 1642 having been made by command of Antony Van Diemen, Governor of the Netherlands Indies, the present Governor will be one of the invited guests. A lineal descendant of Tasman will also be the guest of the Tasmanian Government.

Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Netherlands Premier, has accepted the Tasmanian Government's invitation to visit Tasmania for the occasion.

The Government of the Netherlands is showing great interest in the event, and will send warships and airplanes to Tasmania. The warships will sail from Batavia to Mauritius and follow the course which Tasman took when he sailed on his voyage of discovery in 1642.

At the same time, Tasmania is not forgetting its other early explorers, and a slutable memorial is to be erected on Mt. Wellington to commemorate the ascent of that mountain by the explorer, Dr. George Bass, in 1798, while the two visits which Lieut. Commander Bligh of the Bounty paid to Adventure Bay in southern Tasmania in the years 1788 and 1792, respectively, are not to be overlooked. Bligh planted the first apple trees in Tasmania, and it has been suggested that his visits should be marked by the planting of oak trees at the places where he landed.

Victoria Burns Slash to Make Forests Safer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—As the first step in a broad new policy of forest conservation, the British Columbia Forestry Service has just completed the largest slash-burning fires in the history of this Province. Altogether some 40,000 acres of logged-off lands have been burned over to destroy the slash left by logging operations.

Slash is regarded as a fire hazard to young forests which will grow up on the logged lands, and under the new policy it will be destroyed every autumn as it accumulates. Slash-burning requires careful preparation and perfect timing, if grave damage to green timber and property is to be avoided.

In the campaign now complete the Forestry Service, with the cooperation of the timber industry, burned nothing but slash. Not a dollar's worth of damage was reported. Meanwhile the Service is getting ready to propagate millions of young trees to be planted on burned-off areas where natural regeneration is not satisfactory.

Atlanta Extends Title As City of Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A 20 per cent increase in the number of conventions to be held here during the next few months was announced by Faber Bollinger, Executive Vice-President of the Convention Bureau of Atlanta.

"With statisticians estimating the average convention delegate spending $11.25 daily," said Mr. Bollinger, "the schedule of meetings attracted here furnishes a continuous stream of financial assistance to our business. However, the advantages of attracting other businessmen to our city from every section of the nation—many so attracted by our climate, location, and facilities they transfer their own business here—is beyond estimation on a dollar-and-cent basis."

'Spare Bach From Swing,' Music Lovers Ask of Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27—"Swing" may be the thing, all right, but when musicians start syncopating the music of Bach and other classical composers, the time has come to call a halt, in the opinion of Alfred L. Dennis, President of the Bach Society of New Jersey. Mr. Dennis set forth his opinion in a letter to the Federal Communications Commission, and in it advocated stringent penalties for radio stations that permit such freedom to conductors.

A classical composition, subjected to the "slurring saxophone" and the "jungled discords of the clarinet," becomes a first-class "distress" to music lovers, Mr. Dennis, speaking in behalf of his organization, wrote to the FCC. He suggested that a station permitting such desecration of masterpieces have its license suspended for the first offense and revoked if the act was repeated.

"Recently, on two occasions, we heard a jazz orchestra giving a rendition of Bach's Toccata in D Minor," he said. "All of the beautiful fugue effects were destroyed by the savage slurring of the saxophone and the jungled discords of the clarinet.

"By no stretch of the imagination could such performances be tolerated except by people of no discrimination. As a group interested in bringing the best of Bach's music to the people in our State, we must protest against the jazzing of Bach's music. If this is permitted to go unchallenged, swing renditions of the Mass in B Minor will follow, offending listeners on both religious and aesthetic grounds."

Such penalties as he suggested might seem severe, but are necessary if the high standards of American radiocasts were to be preserved, Mr. Dennis said. A radio ban on the "swinging" of the classics would not curtail the enjoyment of dancers, because the supply of modern dance compositions is endless, he added.

Mr. Dennis said his organization included some of the most prominent persons in the State.

Bible Circulation Increases In India's Diverse Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Circulation of the Bible and portions thereof during 1937 attained a total of 94,462 volumes in 37 different languages, it was revealed here at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Punjab Auxiliary). This represents an advance of 6,468 copies over the figure for the previous year.

The area covered by the Punjab Auxiliary comprises the Punjab (Land of the Five Rivers), the home of martial races which provide the Indian Army with the majority of its recruits, also the turbulent North-West Frontier Province, and Sind, home of an ancient civilization, besides Baluchistan, mountainous region in the northwest, also important for strategic reasons as a land frontier, and Kashmir, most beautiful of native states, the "terrestrial paradise" of the Moguls. This is a land where extremes of poverty and illiteracy among the people contrast sharply with extraordinary natural beauty and wealth.

Diverse Languages

The total population of this area is considerably more than 42,000,000 and includes Moslems, Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis, and Jews, of numerical strength in the order given. To meet the lingual demands of such a diversity of peoples, the Bible Society finds it necessary to maintain stocks of the Scriptures not only in Persian-Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi, and English, but also in such unusual languages as Chinese Mandarin, German, Malayalam (a southern dialect) and Sanskrit, to name only a few.

Translation work of importance which engaged the attention of the Punjab Auxiliary during the year included revision of the New Testament in Sindhi and compilation of a greatly needed Urdu Reference Bible. All Persian-Urdu printing is done at the headquarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, from plates prepared by the Society's calligraphists in India. Proofs are read, checked, and rechecked in India many times before final printing is undertaken in England, for the Society prides itself on the meticulous care given to all such work.

Fifteen thousand portions of the Scriptures were printed locally during 1937 in Gurmukhi, the script favored by the Punjabi-speaking Sikhs, and in Pashto, the language of the Pathans (Moslems) of the North-West Frontier.

Varied Experiences

The Punjab Auxiliary employs 11 male colporteurs and seven "Biblewomen." These workers encounter a variety of experience, pleasant and unpleasant, in the course of their labors. They go into desert places, among vast throngs at religious festivals to patients in hospitals, to villagers at work in their fields, to travelers making long journeys to Tibet and other remote frontiers. Not always do they receive kindly treatment, for religious bigotry still has a tremendous hold over the masses, and especially over the women. But not always, on the other hand, are they spurned.

The importance of their work is to these colporteurs perhaps the chief thing in their lives, declared the Rev. P. A. Krishnaswamy, secretary of the Punjab Auxiliary, in citing several instances of the self-control and abnegation of his fellow workers of the Bible Society. As an instance of how these men and women learn to evaluate and appreciate the significance of what they are doing, he described how he came upon a colporteur at the end of a very hot day in a seemingly backward district. "I have sold eight Gospels today," he announced jubilantly. Had he presented the financial side of the transactions, he would have had to report sales totaling an equivalent of twopence, for the Bible Society makes it possible for the Scriptures to be offered to the people of India at a price—the equivalent of a farthing—apiece.

Lone White Man Ruler of Natives 'Forgets' English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Donald G. Kennedy, New Zealand born administrator of the Ellice Islands, in the South Pacific, is the only white man among 4,300 natives. He speaks English so seldom that he finds some difficulty in using it again on returning to civilization. Mr. Kennedy arrived in Sydney recently on his way to Oxford University to continue his studies in anthropology for a year.

"It is a little bewildering to be among so many white people," he said, in an interview here. "I find that I talk English with difficulty—especially small talk. It generally takes me about six weeks to become perfectly fluent again. The 4,300 natives under my care are scattered over nine islands. There is a mail three times a year, a naval sloop from New Zealand calls once a year, and a Government steamer from Fiji calls occasionaly. They are the only occasions on which I can speak English.

"The natives have been trained to look after their own affairs, under my supervision. For example, there are native clergymen, native magistrates and lawyers, and native schoolteachers. When any matter is beyond their comprehension or jurisdiction, I deal with it direct, but otherwise I merely watch over their work. It is an interesting experiment in native authority and it is working out well."

Mr. Kennedy has been 15 years in the Ellice Islands. He is going to Oxford on a Carnegie scholarship and when he completes his year of study he will return to his post for another term.

Philadelphia Tackles 'Lost Water' Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—For the second time in 12 years, Philadelphia plans to determine how much water goes to waste through leakage of underground pipes and how much is used and not paid for because of faulty meters.

Among the WPA projects proposed for action by city and Federal authorities is a pitometer test to determine wastage. If the project is approved, officials said, the $51,537 estimated cost will be more than offset by savings.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Clovis, King of the Franks, Turned to Christianity After a Military Victory, But Failed to Learn Humility, Ruling by the Sword

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-second of 56 Articles

Even though the lamp of Christianity burned low at the start of the Dark Ages, yet history was making. And history in Europe was then, and for many centuries thereafter continued to be, like a many-colored rug, woven upon a warp of secular happenings with a woof of religious influence which quite determined the pattern. The Goths, as we have seen, were Arians, and as such were in opposition to the Roman Church, which was at the other extreme of that persistent controversy as to the true character of Jesus. In fact, the persecution of the Western Church by Arians was scarcely less bitter than the opposition of the heathen. This spirit of controversy was probably little apparent among the masses. The rulers were for the most part the contestants.

Of the tribes which swarmed from Central Europe to the West and South, the Franks were among the strongest. Their king, Clovis, a formidable and fearless leader, was married to Clotilda, a Christian Princess of Burgundy. Earnestly she strove to convert her fierce husband to her faith, but long without any success. It is related that although their children had been healed of serious illness by the wife's prayers, the doughty warrior was still unconvinced.

Only a definite victory won by Clovis on the field of battle, it seemed, would convince him that the aid of her God could be invoked in mundane affairs. But the opportunity to test his position soon came. In a stiff battle between the Franks and another Gothic tribe, Arians in religion, victory seemed about to perch on the banner of his enemies. Then was his crucial moment. In extreme fear of disaster, he turned to the God of Clotilda and solemnly promised that should he win a victory, he would become a Christian. The battle was won, and Clovis turning to the Cross of Christ was baptized at Rheims in 496. With him were 3,000 of his soldiers who nominally, at least, became Christians.

Failed to Learn Humility

Clovis became a persecutor of all Arians, putting many to the sword. It is little likely that he was touched even lightly by the spirit of humility and obedience, which characterizes the true followers of the Nazarene. Yet his influence over the Church was great, and not always for its best interest. Moreover, it withstood the assaults of evil both from without and from within, for the faithful among its pillars, having found Christ, were not to be overthrown or contaminated by gross materialism, however galling its persecutions. They stood firm to their convictions.

In 507, Clovis won another decisive victory, this time over the Visigoths, thereby gaining possession of vast territories hitherto under the banner of the heathen. It is said that he revised and extended the Salic law, which forbade women to succeed to the crown or to inherit property. The observance of this law remained in European countries for many centuries. The Franks became the rulers of the territory now included in France, to which they gave their name.

Thus began the reign of what is known as the Merovingian era of kings—a dynasty that ruled France for 2½ centuries, A. D. 500 to 750. While several of the Gothic tribes still clung to Arianism, the West Gothic group gradually came under the Frankish kings and accepted the Church at Rome as the true church.

During the sixth and seventh centuries, the culture, art, literature, and education which Rome had borrowed from Greece, and in some particulars extended, were still in vogue. But it was in the Church that this remnant of culture was preserved. Little literature of value was produced in the sixth century. Bishop Gregory of Tours stands almost alone as possessed of literary powers, and it is said of him that even he was barbarized by contact with the gross materialism of his times. Gradually the classic influences waned, and by the end of the seventh century scarcely a vestige of the ancient glory remained. An awakening was the need of the hour and it came through the Carolingian Renaissance.

Wealth Rose, Church Declined

As the ancient culture disappeared, the authority of the Church likewise was weakened. A Frankish Church, however, developed during the sixth century, gained a considerable temporal power. In the following century, so greatly had grown its temporal power and material wealth that it fell by its own weight. In other words, it lost its spiritual vision. It experienced the results which have always followed upon the placing of material wealth and worldly power above spiritual worth.

The spirit of the teachings of the Nazarene had become buried under a weight of worldliness. Spiritual interests were no longer primary. The head of the Church identified himself with and in fact became the leader of the insurrection which the aristocracy stirred against the authority of the State. Presently these interests came into a head-on collision, and of necessity loss of spiritual unfoldment ensued. This condition spread far beyond the confines of Italy. It extended to Spain and even to Britain.

The Arian Lombards still menaced the church in Italy. After the conversion of the masses to Western Catholicism during the seventh century, their kings, still holding to Arianism, were constantly at odds with the Bishop of Rome. In Britain, the Catholic form of worship came into conflict with the Celtic version of the Gospel teachings. Even in Spain, where the Roman culture and forms of worship were much more closely identified with the Catholic Church, internal dissensions arose which seemed seriously to retard the growth of Christianity and to weaken the throne.

Capable Leadership Emerged

It is a troubled scene one looks upon during that seventh century. While there was little doubt as to the need for reform in the Catholic Church of the West, yet so hedged about by opposing forces was the Bishop (Pope) of Rome, that outside influence was necessary to accomplish the needed change. The Frankish kingdom in Gaul, the West Gothic in Spain, the Germanic kingdom, and the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy itself, together constituted a formidable array of political authority, for the most part in conflict with the welfare of the Church. Sorely was a leader needed to rescue and re-establish the Church on its rightful foundation of spiritual authority.

Another and a very serious menace arose which further complicated the situation. Soon after the eighth century was ushered in, Moors, fanatical followers of Mahomet, crossed from northern Africa and overran Spain, destroying the rule of the West Goths. These violent enemies of Christianity even crossed the Pyrenees and penetrated to the very heart of the Frankish kingdom. Simultaneously a movement of Slavs from the East surged westward to the Rhine valley. Thus the territory of the Church was compressed as between the jaws of a pincers.

With the fall of the Frankish kingdom, there followed a loss of civic authority, and in consequence petty groups sprang up headed by both civil and ecclesiastical leaders, each intent upon establishing himself in authority over some minor group. Chaos reigned. Both Christianity and the Church were threatened. But, as in all times of crisis, when it has seemed that the powers of evil were to triumph over the forces of good, there came a reversal of circumstances which changed the whole outlook. Men capable of assuming the task of leadership appeared on the scene.

Found in California Basement

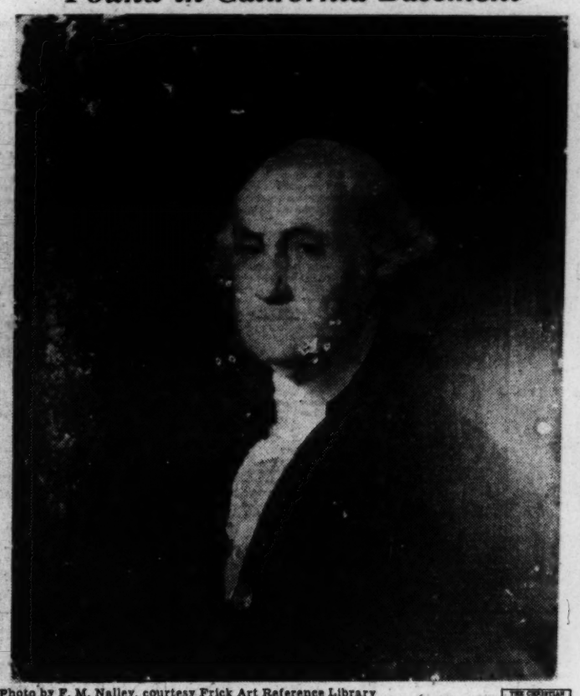

Photo by F. M. Nalley, courtesy Frick Art Reference Library

Portrait of George Washington

Authorities pronounce it one of a number of copies painted by Gilbert Stuart himself.

Copy of Stuart's Washington Is Uncovered in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—A canvas that has been in a dusty crate in the basement of a Santa Barbara house for three decades and lay unrecognized for about half that time has suddenly become the subject of much discussion and letters back and forth across the continent.

Mrs. Thomas Pinckney Izard, rummaging in the basement of her Spanish-California home some months ago, came upon the old crate with a curious wooden screen shielding it. She opened it and found inside a portrait of George Washington.

The Frick Art Reference Library in New York sent a man to photograph it, and the photograph was sent to museums on the coast and in the East. Two well-known authorities pronounced it to be one of a number of copies made by Gilbert Stuart himself of his famous Athenaeum portrait of Washington, now in the Boston Museum.

"We do not question the portrait's genuineness," they said.

Painted for Pinckney

The family tradition is that the canvas was painted for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney or his brother, Gov. Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina, and presented to one or the other of these distinguished colonial gentlemen, who served their country well, by Washington himself. It came by inheritance to the Santa Barbara Izard, said to be the last of his family with the exception of a cousin.

Scarred by bullets, probably from firearms in the Civil War, and badly in need of restoration, the portrait, according to Mrs. Izard, had never been removed from the crate in which it was shipped from Baltimore. It and a chest of valuables were always kept in the house, while other treasures, including a Gainsborough portrait and several trunks full of family papers, were stored in a secret room in the barn when the family lived in Montecito, and were destroyed in a fire in 1914.

The chest contained a collection of fine English porcelain, old jewelry, miniatures, books, English silver and brasses.

Not versed in early American and old English art and finding that her husband also did not know a great deal about it, Mrs. Izard, who married into the family less than two years ago, recently took one of the miniatures to the shop of an art collector in El Paseo, Santa Barbara, and there met Mrs. Russel Hastings of New York, an enthusiastic student of early American silver, furniture and portraits. It was through her efforts that the Stuart portrait was identified.

Studies Being Made

Studies are being made of the silver and other treasures. Among the silver pieces are six boat-shaped salt cellars with the Izard crest (an open helmet with three plumes) bearing a London date letter, 1783. A pierced fruit basket, boat-shaped, with bright-cut edge, is dated 1791. A toast-rack with the Izard crest is dated 1786. A pierced cake basket with handle and the Izard crest has the date 1787.

Two small waiters, or trays, eight and a half inches in diameter have the Izard crest and bear dates 1786 and 1791. A large waiter salvaged from the fire and still blackened is dated 1783. A nutmeg box with date 1790 belonged to Mr. Izard's great-great-grandmother. Some silver and glass toilet boxes bear the date 1835.

Some of the finest Sheffield pieces are two tea caddies with wooden knobs and fine bright-cut borders, about 1785 (Sheffield is not dated). There is a pierced fish slice with bone handle, about 1795.

Most of the flat silver, all with the Izard crest, dates from 1829 to 1848. It includes also a punch ladle of 1782 and a gravy spoon of 1783.

A three-branch candelabra and two matching candlesticks are Sheffield of the early 19th century. There are some Tiffany teapots, hot water pot, sugar bowl and creamer with the dolphin only from the Izard coat of arms. Also with the dolphin forming handle and legs, is a decanter stand containing ruby glass decanters. It is said to be about 200 years old.

The supposition is that, since the government was not importing silver in the 18th century, some of the Izards lived in England when this silver was bought.

The china in the collection includes Crown Derby and Sevres plates, a Chelsea teapot and other rare pieces.

Cameo Brooch

Among the jewelry probably the rarest piece is a black and white cameo brooch without a frame but set with large single pearls at intervals around the edge. This and a sunburst ring of seven large pearls are believed to have belonged to General Pinckney's wife.

These treasures, most of which the Izards hope to place in a museum for safety, came to Mr. Izard's father, the late Thomas Pinckney Izard, who passed on in Santa Barbara about 1906, from Mrs. C. W. Adams (Hester Middleton Izard), who received them from Josephine Izard (Mrs. deCoursey May) of Baltimore. They had been inherited by her from the Pinckney and Izard families in Charleston.

The present Mr. Izard was born in Montecito. His mother was Miss Charlotte Barstow of Providence, R. I. His paternal grandmother, Rose Ella Pinckney, was the daughter of Col. Thomas Pinckney and Elizabeth Izard. Colonel Thomas' father was the famous Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of Revolutionary fame, Minister to Spain to secure free navigation of the Mississippi, member of Congress from 1799 to 1801 and officer in the war of 1812.

Mexican Co-operatives: A Threat to Business?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Mexico for the Mexicans"
Seventh of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration

MEXICO, D. F.—Linked with the threat of labor against the foreign-owned industry is the growth of the co-operative movement in Mexico. This movement has been aggressively sponsored by the Government through its Ministry of National Economy, headed by Señor Efrain Buenrostro.

The co-operative movement may be divided into two classes. The first is the formation of co-operatives for exploration and exploitation of new deposits or those on the Federal reserves, for the stimulation of which the Economy Ministry offers technical advice and aid in transportation of the metals from a remote section. This type of development would require native capital and industry, but with the consequent profits accruing for Mexicans, and offers no threat to the foreign companies.

The second type of co-operative is entirely different and one causing great concern to the foreign companies. It consists of a union of workers who take over a company-owned mine and work it on a profit-sharing basis. The four major mines now in the hands of co-operatives are as follows: Dos Carlos, at Pachuca, State of Mexico, formerly a British-owned mine; Dos Estrellas, El Oro, State of Mexico, formerly French owned; La Noria, Zacatecas, British, and San Rafael, Pachuca, Mexican.

Conditions Changed

Such mines are delivered by the companies to the workers when it is no longer possible to work them profitably under existing labor laws. The settlement usually made is for the company to be repaid for machinery and its interests through a percentage of profits.

Serious charges are made by the companies against the co-operatives' methods of working. One, which is a matter of record, is that the co-operative managing the Dos Carlos mine has paid nothing for electric power in the two years of its operations and now owes an estimated 600,000 pesos to the Mexican Light & Power Company, a sum representing one of the major expenses which the company had to meet.

Two months ago a new 12 per cent tax on exports was imposed by the Government, which tax affected mining more than any other industry. The first and most vigorous to oppose the tax were the co-operatives which claimed that they could not continue operations with this additional expense. It is now understood that the Government will relieve the Mexican co-operatives of paying this tax upon their ores.

Well Organized Movement

This movement has been developing for two years and now has a well organized Industrial Syndicate of Mining, Metallurgical and Allied Trade Workers, fully backed by the Ministry of National Economy. Should expropriation of the mines become a fact, as many officials fear, this organization would be prepared to take over and operate the industry as Petreoleos de Mexico now manages the expropriated oil industry.

In considering the co-operative movement the viewpoint of the mining officials seems a just one. They willingly concede the advantage to Mexico of her own nationals developing her mineral reserves with national capital and the aid of the government. But they heartily resent and oppose the confiscation of properties belonging to foreigners and on which ample taxes have always been paid, unless, as the United States Government contends, "adequate and immediate compensation" is paid.

There is no question but that if Mexico owned her own mines she could become one of the richest nations in the world, but this could be done by a parallel development with foreign capital and not by expropriation of the alien properties when many deposits have not yet been touched.

Richest Vein Found

An example of such a deposit was revealed to the writer in a recent conversation. A technician with one of the big companies said that he had just assayed the richest gold specimen of which his firm had any knowledge. It had been brought in by a prospector whose mine was in a remote part of one of the southern states.

Even though his ore proved to be of such high value the prospector was in a quandary. His mine was far from civilization, the surrounding Indians were violently hostile, and if it were discovered that he had found such riches his life would be in danger. There was no means for transporting the gold except by mule train and that would be subject to attack.

Later conversations with mining experts revealed that known deposits of great value existed in that state but the hostility of the Indians made it impossible to extract them. Which reports give proof of the riches in metals yet to be found here and if the federal government wishes to Mexicanize its mining it has ample opportunity to afford protection to such prospectors and their work, without infringing upon the already established foreign properties.

Betty Kirk

Ozark Natives as Movie Extras Earn $100,000 and Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—That opportunity may be just around the corner for anyone is fully exemplified by recent events in the little Ozark County Seat of Pineville. In July a major Hollywood film company moved in to make an out-of-door picture. They brought with them 150 Hollywood professionals, and sent their casting directors to hire several hundred extras from the Ozarks. These extras were to ride horses, act in mob scenes, and maybe say a few lines into the recording machines.

One of the men who appeared before the casting director was Ramsey Bone, Pineville real estate man. Mr. Bone weighs about 260 pounds, but has a jolly personality and a booming voice. He had dealt with the Ozark farmers for a good many years and was used to making some quaint remarks.

The film director, Henry King, was interested in some of the unusual words in Mr. Bone's vocabulary and allowed him to change his lines in the script. Mr. Bone did such a nice piece of talking for the picture that he has been awarded a regular job and will soon leave for Hollywood.

At Noel, where most of the Hollywood contingent lived during the six weeks of picture making in the Ozark hills, film directors ate many of their meals at a small lunch counter overlooking the creek. Working in this small cafe was a young Ozark giant, Wayne Whitt, son of the local barber and a very good maker of hot cakes. He cooked his cakes so brown and crisp that he attracted attention from Henry King, always scouting for talent.

"I believe he's big enough and talks loud enough to make a good engineer for the train scene. Let's give him a try," said Mr. King to his assistants.

And so Wayne Whitt sat in the cab of the little engine, greased its front drive wheels and tooted the whistle so nicely that he is now in Hollywood acting at regular wages which are much higher, need it be said, than he received as a cook in Lulu's cafe. And of course there is a future to the work.

Several others who rode their horses so well in mob scenes and played the part of riding pals to Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda, both stars, have been promised work in other similar pictures.

When a trade was made with the moving picture company to take over the public square and court house, rent and tax free, for the duration of the picture making, it was also agreed that only McDonald County persons would be hired as extras. This agreement was carefully followed and as a result about $100,000 was earned by men and women around Pineville and Noel working in the picture.

Scottish Rite Masons Honor Man Who Acted to Save Rite

Scottish Rite Masons of the United States are paying tribute this year—the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States—to John James Joseph Gourgas, 33° by calling it "Gourgas Memorial Year." Melvin M. Johnson, of Boston, is Sovereign Grand Commander.

Were it not for John Gourgas whose full un-Anglicized name was Jean Jaques Joseph DuPan De Rengers, of Geneva, Switzerland, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite would have disappeared from the United States, if not from the world, during the troublous days of the second quarter of the nineteenth century, according to Mr. Johnson. A combination of circumstances, including the burning of the home and records of the Southern Supreme Council threatened the existence of the Rite.

John Gourgas, who was Grand Secretary General and a founder of the newly established Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, at its inception, a few years later became its Sovereign Grand Commander, holding the office 19 years. "Many tributes may be paid to other great leaders in the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions but no other man than Gourgas is entitled to be called the 'Conservator of the Scottish Rite,'" declared Mr. Johnson.

A monument was erected at Jersey City, N. J., by the Supreme Council and dedicated this year to the memory of John Gourgas, with perfume, water and oil.

John Gourgas is hailed throughout the Supreme Council as a worthy exemplar of the ideals and purposes of the Order. Commenting on his life, Mr. Johnson points out that "in these days when, in various parts of the world, there are leaders of great numbers of men who are encouraging atheism and not the worship of God; selfishness and not altruism; intolerance and not toleration; hostility and not neighborliness; hate and not love; the world is in serious danger.

"A departure from the ideals and principles upon which the civilization which we have known has been built will cause it again to crumble, as has happened in centuries long past. Unless those ideals which are the landmarks of civilization can be preserved to actuate the impulses of the leaders of thought and action and, through them, the majority of mankind, our children and children's children are destined to a repetition of the darkness of the Middle Ages and of those ancient days of which we read in history when the great civilization of the world toppled and fell.

"From its First to its Last Degree, Freemasonry stresses the duty, as well as the privilege, of its membership to be steadfast and loyal to the lawful Governments of the countries to which they owe allegiance. In spite of such teaching of loyalty and patriotism, Freemasonry—in several countries of the world—has been stamped out of existence by Government."

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Authoritarian Rule Looms in Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27—A new authoritarian movement, in which Premier Bela Imredy has virtually made his bid to become the "Führer" of Hungary has been launched here.

In a bold stroke which cuts across many of the traditions of Hungary's postwar political traditions, Dr. Imredy has defied the National Socialists on the one hand and the entire State Government Party on the other.

For nearly two decades, Hungarian Government has been marked by a "stand pat" influence which has been rich in promises but poor in achievement.

The result has been the development of an extremist opposition which had become quite firmly rooted among the masses.

Combining Two Policies

Most of this popular opposition has found expression in revolutionary National Socialist movements led by extremists of questionable integrity and meager capacity. Now Dr. Imredy has begun the formation of his own "volk movement," combining the dynamic revolutionary ardor of the National Socialists and some of the wisdom and experience of the standpatters. He hopes to plow a new furrow across all Hungarian fields or, one may say, has presented himself as a Pied Piper calling his followers from every camp, group movement, class, and religion to help him create a united Hungary.

Dr. Imredy launched his campaign by a sensational speech made to a club of young people he had formed. The reasons for the Prime Minister's step as he himself said are the social, political, and economic defects he has discovered in Hungary during the last six critical weeks.

The defects will be more than ever apparent when, in a few days, a large group of people will be transferred from Czechoslovakia to Hungary, as the result of negotiations now nearing a conclusion. But unfortunately the Magyars who will return to the motherland will find their new economic, social, and political situation worse than their lot in Slovakia. They will discover they were better treated in many ways by "their oppressors" than brothers in homeland are treated by their own mother. Dr. Imredy is going to try to put an end to such a situation by imposing drastic reforms.

Results Are in Doubt

It is not easy to foretell the results of Dr. Imredy's adventure. Of course all existing National Socialist groups will be violently opposed to him. The great landowners and the nobility will work against him with all their might; the Liberals will vociferously denounce him as a dictator. Government standpatters will fight him so as not to lose their places. In any case his crusade seems to be the most promising effort now being made to modernize feudalistic Hungary.

The reorganization of the Army is included as one of the Premier's objectives. There is a possibility that Parliament may be suspended for a period while the reforms go on and that the drafting of the new changes proposed for the State will be undertaken by Parliamentary committee.

Meanwhile the racial aspects of Hungarian policy has stiffened and no Jews are admitted to the Premier's new youth organization.

Follows Usual Procedure

It is anticipated that Hungary may thus move toward a single party state. The Premier's hope is to erect his own party along nationalistic, right wing, reforming lines. It will be revolutionary enough to prevent a mass revolution, conservative enough to preserve Hungarian traditions, ruthless enough to carry out vital reforms and youthful enough to create a feeling of enthusiasm. He will create Hungary's type of National Socialism, though he won't use that name.

Yet what Premier Imredy is trying to do is not altogether new. It is the regular procedure for forceful Hungarian premiers to create their own parties. Here political organizations are made from above; they are formed by the "intelligentsia," and state patronage helps bring them into being.

After the World War Count Stephen Bethlen became Prime Minister and formed a party, which directed Hungarian affairs for a decade, bringing the State and the nation to practical bankruptcy. Then Julius Gömbös came and formed his party, which he conceived as a sort of National Socialist movement, but which effected no fundamental changes. Of course, the bulk of his followers had formerly supported Count Bethlen. Now a new, forceful, ambitious and able man is going to "alter the old framework."

The figure of speech is his own. It means that he is going to discard the old dominant oligarchy and organize a new political body. It, too, will be an oligarchy, but a different kind of one. It will contain many members of the present dominant group, but also other men eager to bring Hungary into line with modern tendencies. It will demand sacrifices, which means it will really distribute land, raise the sum total of wages, favor "Aryans," inaugurate a controlled economy, carry on a vigorous, widespread propaganda to control social ideas, will level classes, both up and down.

It will talk of Hungarian unity, more social justice, discipline, nationalism, increased production.

Only time can show how far the movement will go toward the enfranchisement of common people. Before the World War, Hungary was directed by the great aristocrats and land magnates; for more than a decade after the war by the small nobles; then by a cabinet if middle-class men, and now Dr. Imredy is bringing to domination young intellectuals who have risen from the rank and file of the nation.

Alma Gluck Zimbalist

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Alma Gluck Zimbalist, noted opera singer of past years, and wife of Efrem Zimbalist, the violinist, who passed on today, was born in Bucharest, Rumania, in 1884, and came to America in 1890. She was educated in the public schools and attended normal college in New York and Union College in Schenectady.

She studied music under the famous singing teacher, Buzzi-Peccia.

She made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera in "Werther" in 1909, and during the same season sang 11 different roles, only two of which she had previously studied.

Mme. Gluck's voice was known by millions who never saw her, reaching into homes throughout the world through the medium of phonograph records.

A million reproductions of a single record, "Carry Me Back to Ol' Virginny," brought her royalties amounting to more than the rich sums she received for concert singing and opera engagements.

In a court action in 1927 she testified that she received $600,000 in royalties from the Victor Talking Machine Company from 1914 to 1919, and $345,000 from other singing engagements.

She is survived by her husband, her son, Efrem, Jr., and two daughters, Marcia Gluck Davenport and Maria Zimbalist Goelet.

Mrs. Zimbalist lived in New York City on East Forty-ninth Street and she had concerned herself almost solely with the affairs of her home since 1925, when she retired. She and her husband had a country home at New Hartford, Conn.

Mme. Gluck was a former stenographer, and in her younger days, although she knew she had a fine voice, she had no aspirations toward the operatic stage. One summer she went to the Adirondacks for her vacation and there a man of wide experience in the musical world urged her to take lessons and have her voice trained. She did.

After several years, her teacher thought she was ready for a Metropolitan Opera tryout and although skeptical of the result, she went ahead with it.

To her own surprise she was offered and accepted a five-year contract. From then on her climb to fame was steady.

Something New

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Members of a Shanghai music and drama group, visiting the United States for the first time, sought a gastronomic thrill by eating something they never before had tasted.

So, in a Chinese restaurant, they ordered chop suey!

Loyal to France

Wide World

They Oppose Autonomy

Alsatian women in Paris, wearing the costumes of their native villages, send a letter to Premier Edouard Daladier to assure him of their loyalty to the Republic and their opposition to the campaign for autonomy for Alsace and Lorraine.

French-German Collaboration Forecast by Premier Daladier

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 27 (AP)—Premier Daladier today told the congress of his own Radical-Social Party that he believed Germany and France would come to an understanding.

Addressing a packed auditorium, the Premier declared that there "are powerful reasons for mutual esteem" between the two countries "which must lead to loyal collaboration."

Before M. Daladier spoke Members of Parliament attending the congress said France already had expressed willingness to drop its mutual assistance pacts with Soviet Russia in order to reach an agreement with Germany.

Declaring that French policy would correspond "to the elements of the new situation" in Europe, M. Daladier let it be understood that the Government would seek a greater outlet for the nation's energy in its colonial empire rather than dispute continental leadership with the Third Reich.

Entente With Italy Seen

The Premier also asserted that he believed France would find an entente with Italy.

"Whether it is a question of its relations with Germany or with Italy," M. Daladier said, "France is convinced that, if each side thinks only of the sole defense of its national interests, accords can be reached which will bring the most useful contribution to the reinforcement of peace.

"When I heard the heart of the German people beat at Munich I could not help thinking, just as I thought at Verdun in the middle of the war, that there are powerful reasons for mutual esteem between the people of France and Germany in spite of all the difficulties and they must lead to loyal collaboration."

"War Never a Solution"

Before he went to the rostrum, M. Daladier told the Governing Committee of the Party in a private meeting:

"I am going to outline my policies for the future. I am determined to go through with them to the bitter end. When the Congress ends you must tell me you are with me."

In his speech to the Congress M. Daladier continued:

"I always have hoped strongly for Franco-German collaboration. Whatever the differences in their political regime, the two nations, who so often have been locked on the field of battle, must understand that war in modern times is never a solution and that it is possible to settle all problems by a loyal entente between the peoples."

Alluding to his new policy of directing French energy toward the overseas Empire, M. Daladier said:

Own Security Put First

"The fundamental interest of France is in the maintenance of her own security. But French security does not reside only in the integrity of our continental frontiers. On the contrary, it is conditioned by the liberty of metropolitan France's communications with its Empire.

"I insist on the fact that France is an Empire. Beyond its continental frontiers is a vast zone of security as precious to it as continental France itself.

"There resides, in a large part, the future of France."

Turning to the nation's financial situation, the Premier declared that if weakness persisted, "France would plunge itself into bankruptcy."

"We refuse to allow our country to persist longer on that road where its liberty, the republican regime, and perhaps the independence and integrity of France would finish by sinking beneath the surface."

A foreign policy report by Senator Aimé Berthod, understood to have been approved by Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet before submission to the congress, forecast scrapping of the traditional French policy of seeking a counterbalance to German power in the shape of alliances with Russia and nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

It advocated settling France's problems by arrangements with individual powers—one of Adolf Hitler's favorite ideas.

Japan Indicates Firm Stand On Third Powers in China

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Although the United States note demanding that "unwarranted interference" with American rights in China be stoped specifically requested a prompt reply, the Japanese Foreign Office said that no definite date for answering it had been set.

Sources close to the Government disclosed that Japan would take a "determined stand" in negotiating with foreign powers over rights and privileges they have enjoyed in China.

Informed Japanese, referring to the prospect of negotiations with third powers after peace has been restored, declared that foreign concessions and settlements in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Tientsin would be of particular concern.

War Minister Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, however, told the nation "the conflict has just begun."

"The armed dispute between China and Japan will be little affected by the fall of the Wuhan area" (which included the provisional capital of Hankow), General Itagaki declared in a statement on the Yangtze valley victory.

". . . The victory should not relax the nation's mind. The people must devote all efforts toward long-term construction. . . . The only way to console the spirits of the fallen is to attain the objectives of our holy crusade and thereby meet the expectations of the throne."

Tokyo, however, celebrated the capture of China's erstwhile Provisional Capital with none of the spontaneity of the rejoicing over earlier victories.

The prevailing atmosphere was one of relief rather than extreme jubilation.

Authoritative sources said a "certain amount" of political and police control of foreign areas in China still was a pending issue.

They said that Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador, was scheduled to reopen lengthy conversations Friday with Renzo Sawada, new Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He previously had discussed the British stand with Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, resigned Foreign Minister, and was understood to be attempting to map a broad program for adjustment of all difficulties over the Japanese occupation in China.

The future of third power enterprises in China and specific problems such as navigation on the Yangtze Rivers, these sources said, depend "to a degree on the willingness of foreign firms to co-operate with Japanese reconstruction corporations."

Britain is the heaviest investor in China of any third power and is known to have listed about 150 cases of alleged violations of its nationals' rights in Japanese-held areas.

Japanese sources complained that assassinations and other terrorism in Shanghai and Tientsin were bred under the protection of foreign settlements. They declared the international zones in those cities have become centers for Chinese operating behind the Japanese lines and foreign police have proved incapable of maintaining order.

It was evident that the Government expects friction with third powers. Although there has been no evidence of foreign intervention, newspapers have declared editorially that Japan would be prepared to meet any "with a firm attitude."

Japan's specific plans in the event of foreign intervention in China, it was said, "are secret."

Imperial headquarters announced that Lieut.-Gen. Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, head of one of the collateral branches of the Imperial Family, had assumed supreme command of Japanese Army forces in Central China, including those which have occupied Hankow.

It was disclosed that the Prince had held a high command in Central China since last May. Another Prince of the Imperial blood, Lieut.-Gen. Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, commanded the Japanese column that occupied Nanking last Dec. 13.

[Prince Higashi-Kuni is considered one of the strongest and most nationalistic of the near kinsmen of Emperor Hirohito. His name has been mentioned frequently in connection with patriotic and reactionary movements in Japan.]

ILO Calls Meeting On Railroad Hours

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The governing body of the International Labor Office voted today to call an international conference next March to deal with shorter hours for railway workers.

Employers' representatives voted against the proposal. The place of the conference has not yet been decided. Delegates of governments, workers and employers will be invited.

Czechs to Accept Hungarian Border On Racial Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

plebiscites and advocating Ruthenian co-operation in the Federal State of the Czechs, Slovaks, and Ruthenians.

Czechoslovakia's reply to Hungary, it is understood, expressed willingness for a "direct and complete solution" of the Hungarian minorities issue in this Republic and is ready to submit the issue to the arbitration of Germany and Italy as signatories of the Munich agreement.

The two members of the Berlin-Rome axis are understood, however, to hold somewhat differing views, Berlin favoring the retention of Slovakia and Ruthenia in the Czechoslovak State, and Rome wanting a common frontier between Poland and Hungary.

Under the Munich settlement, if Czechoslovakia and Hungary fail to reach an agreement within three months, the four powers—Britain, France, Germany, and Italy—are supposed to meet again to discuss the matter.

Seeing that Britain and France also agreed at Munich to guarantee Czechoslovakia's new frontiers, they ought technically to be parties to the proposed arbitration. Hungary, however, is proposing that Poland should be asked to assist. Czechoslovakia has retorted by saying that Rumania would then have to be asked, too.

Neither Czechoslovakia nor Hungary appears to have thought it worth while asking either Britain or France.

Time Limit on Evacuation

It is significant that the note demands that the arbitration committee, if set up, shall decide upon a definite time limit for the evacuation of Czechoslovak citizens from any ceded territory and that a Czech, Slovak, and Hungarian committee of experts shall be set up to arrange details.

The manner of the settlement of this frontier issue is even more important than actual details since it is again a struggle between power politics and ethnographical justice. In the case of the new German and Polish frontiers, which were impressed upon Czechoslovakia, the military opinion of the occupying powers as to what was strategically important and how much would be conveniently taken played a decisive role.

Hungary's army, however, is too small to operate against Czechoslovakia alone—and recent attempts of Hungarian bands to stir up trouble in Ruthenia have come to a speedy and inglorious end already—and Germany has only one desire now, a time of peace in which to develop its Danubian and Balkan economic program, so that its Czechoslovak standpoint is considered to have some chance of success.

Simultaneously, however, the repercussions of Hungary's internal politics and of the 20-year revision campaign are appreciated, and the corresponding difficulties for Dr. Bela Imredy's Government in withdrawing from demands which really mean the return to Hungary of both Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Took Oath by Telephone

It was in the midst of this latter problem that Dr. Volosin, son of a Greek Catholic priest, yesterday became Ruthenia's Premier. He succeeds Andrew Brody, who resigned, ostensibly in protest over cessions to Hungary which would apparently interfere with Ruthenia's transport facilities.

Ruthenia may be otherwise backward, but yesterday showed itself most up-to-date when the new Premier took the oath of office by telephone. He and the witnesses were in the Government Building in Uzhorod, the Ruthenian Capital, and spoke over the wire with the Central Government here in Prague.

Dr. Volosin has been politically active for years. He has been papal chamberlain since 1924; was President of the first Ruthenian National Council in 1923; later he was a Deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament. He is also author of many textbooks, including a Ruthenian grammar and school textbooks.

The economy ax has been busy in the Foreign Ministry here, and it is announced that many legations and consulates are to be closed, the number of officials to be greatly restricted, and many to be pensioned. Other Government commissions have also been sitting, and the probable result will be that most married women now employed will be dismissed from the State service, and all public officials will be forbidden to hold secondary jobs.

As from Nov. 1 next a number of newspapers financed from State funds are to cease publication, and the semi-official press intended to influence feeling abroad will be completely reorganized.

1932 Ride Nets $1,436 in 1938

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—The State Department of Conservation and Development offers this one for the Anything-Can-Happen Department.

During the floods of 1932, William E. Haskell, assistant to the President of a New York newspaper, picked up a hitch-hiker in western North Carolina.

The hitch-hiker said he had been out of work for 18 months, but that if he could reach Durham by the following day he could get a job as a steel worker.

Mr. Haskell went out of his way and drove through the night to take the man to Durham.

A few years later, the man appeared at Mr. Haskell's office.

"Ever since you picked me up that rainy night and took me to Durham I have had good luck in getting jobs," the man said. "But last week I got hurt, and I want you to direct me to a reliable lawyer."

Mr. Haskell did.

A short time ago, the man passed on and left Mr. Haskell his entire estate, amounting to $1,436. Mr. Haskell contributed the money to a fresh air foundation, Department of Conservation and Development officials said.

Japanese Press Occupation Of Hankow-Canton Rail Line

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Japanese conquerors of Canton and Hankow pushed ahead today with three objectives.

One was to disperse Chinese troops retreating from Hankow, erstwhile Provisional Capital which fell Tuesday, before they could consolidate new positions.

Another was to occupy 685 miles of railway linking Canton, conquered last week, and Hankow.

The third called for the penetration of intervening areas in Kwangtung (Canton), Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh (Hankow) Provinces.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies were taking up positions southwest of Hankow and claimed to have repulsed Japanese attacks designed to cut the railway north of Sienning.

Pushing from the north and the south, the Japanese concentrated efforts on slicing off 50 miles of rails at each end of the Canton-Hankow line.

Drives on Yochow and Changsha

The invaders struck overland toward Pakonghow, 50 miles north of the South China metropolis, while other units expected soon to sever the north end near Sienning, 50 miles south of Hankow.

The occupation of the remaining 585 miles was scheduled to be followed by drives on Yochow, a strategic position controlling both the railroad and the Yangtze river 150 miles upriver from Hankow and Changsha, 230 miles from Hankow.

Nearly 100 foreign missionaries are stationed along the railroad.

Japanese troops broke through the north wall of Teian, successfully defended for nearly three months, as a prelude to a campaign down the Kiukiang-Nanchang railroad to the Chinese air base at Nanchang, 160 miles southeast of Hankow.

Dispatches announced the complete Japanese occupation of Hankow and its sister cities, Wuchang and Hanyang, last night without major Chinese resistance, but said formal entry into them was scheduled for Nov. 3, birthday of the late Japanese Emperor Meiji, grandfather of Emperor Hirohito.

Estimate of Casualties

With the occupation, the invaders have taken over the richest towns and cities in 13 Provinces in almost 16 months of warfare, using an estimated 800,000 men against an estimated 3,000,000 poorly-equipped Chinese. Foreign observers estimate Chinese casualties at more than 1,300,000 since July 7, 1937, and Japanese at 350,000.

[Dispatches from Chungking, the new Provisional Capital, said Chinese leaders were rallying the nation to continue the war. Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui said the fall of Canton and Hankow had not altered the Central Government's foreign policy, and that any mediation must provide just and honorable terms for China. He added, "China will go on fighting until the last breath."]

Another Foreign Office spokesman in Chungking said the nationalist spirit was growing in Szechwan Province, in which Chungking is situated.

[A "mass education" demonstration was conducted in Chungking. Civilians and soldiers paraded and Government representatives urged crowds to form mobile units in that new center of anti-Japanese resistance.]

Economically, the occupation of the three Wuhan cities was extremely important since they are the center of exports and imports of the vast Yangtze valley.

The Japanese Army now controls the major Chinese trade centers except Poochow, Swatow, and Ningpo, which are blockaded. Nanchang and Changsha, which are threatened, and Chengchow. The invaders have virtually a strangle hold on Chinese commerce.

Contact With Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Oct. 27 (AP)—Japanese forces in South China established formal contact with British Hong Kong authorities today when Maj. S. Matsutani called on the Governor.

The military leader arrived in a Japanese trawler direct from naval forces now proceeding up the Canton River.

He said his visit was to pay his respects, aside from the wide question of reopening normal communications to Canton which well to the Japanese Tuesday.

Major Matsutani asserted that communications would be restored to all interested third powers "as soon as necessary peace and order are restored."

Some informants here saw in the visit an indication that Japan was seeking ways to contact Chinese district military leaders in South China as an initial gesture toward peace.

The Major said Japan hoped to police the South China area mainly through "Chinese pacification groups."

Chicago Traffic to Get 'Run Around' for Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Traffic in Chicago's parks and boulevards will be given the "run around" for the next month or so, but it will all be for a good cause. A number of experiments in controlling and directing the flow of traffic by means of temporary lanes and markers are to be tested as part of a WPA project, H. K. Seltzer, Chicago Director, announces.

Various methods of regulating traffic speeds and different types of traffic will be tried. Since the final decision is to result in permanent markings, there will be tests of materials, including curbings, steel dividers, and permanent paints.

The estimated cost is $314,004.25, of which $239,593.26 will be Federal money and $74,411 the contribution of the Chicago Park District.

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Navy Day Puts on Great Show But Is Grim Beneath Surface

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—America observed Navy Day today with gala, bunting-draped displays of her sea forces, but there was a serious note in the festivities.

While the naval service decked out in holiday array afloat and ashore to receive millions of visitors, the sober business of building a fleet designed to meet any aggression went steadily on behind the scenes.

Two statements by President Roosevelt gave the annual observance a grimmer significance than was indicated by the waving flags, smart uniforms and lively bands.

The Chief Executive said in a radio speech last night that America must continue to arm "to meet with success any application of force against us" until other nations were willing to accept general disarmament.

In a letter to Secretary Swanson, Mr. Roosevelt declared the fleet must be ready to insure "positive protection against any aggressor."

Even as he wrote, humming shipyards and aircraft plants gave evidence of the accelerated pace of warship and plane construction started by this year's billion-dollar expansion act.

This Navy Day, the seventeenth, coincides with the eightieth birth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt. In his letter to Secretary Swanson, the President recalled the words of his predecessor and distant kinsman:

"The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued."

In ports on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts, in the Mediterranean, Carribbean and the Eastern Pacific, American warships put on full dress. Sham battles, gun drills, aircraft demonstrations and public addresses by officers all played a part in the observance.

Officials and others who took the occasion to size up the nation's mounting sea power summarized the picture like this:

Twenty-two warships have been commissioned since last Navy Day, including the huge Aircraft Carrier Enterprise and five cruisers.

Seventy-five craft, six of them 35,000-ton battleships, either are on the ways or about to be started. A year ago only 64 were being built.

Only Great Britain rivals the Navy in ships afloat or building. Latest figures showed 84 British warcraft under construction, aggregating 502,645 tons, compared with about 463,000 new American tonnage.

Britain has 377 ships aggregating 1,758,478 tons, against 419 American vessels of 1,514,585 tons.

Mr. Roosevelt already has predicted the Navy in 1939 would receive at least a $150,000,000 increase in appropriations beyond the $619,000,000 supplied for the current fiscal year—an 18-year record.

The Navy wants the funds to start work on two more battleships, four cruisers, eight destroyers and eight submarines. On the drafting boards are understood to be plans for two battleships of 45,000 tons, larger than any war craft ever built. The President must decide when they should be undertaken.

Aside from the new ships, the Navy wants authority to modernize five of its present 15 battleships, and build a base on Kodiak Island, in the Gulf of Alaska.

Cardinal, President's Guest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt arranged a Navy Day visit to the Washington Navy Yard today in company with Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago. The Cardinal, an old friend of Mr. Roosevelt, visited the President in the residential quarters of the White House.

After an automobile tour through the Navy Yard at noon, Mr. Roosevelt and the Cardinal arranged to board the President's yacht, Potomac, for a short cruise. The White House said the Cardinal would leave Washington for New York late this afternoon on his way to Rome.

Indian Officers For Indian Army Is Stressed Anew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—The Government of India has conditionally accepted an unofficial resolution in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi asking for an inquiry into the working of the Military Academy at Dehra-Dun.

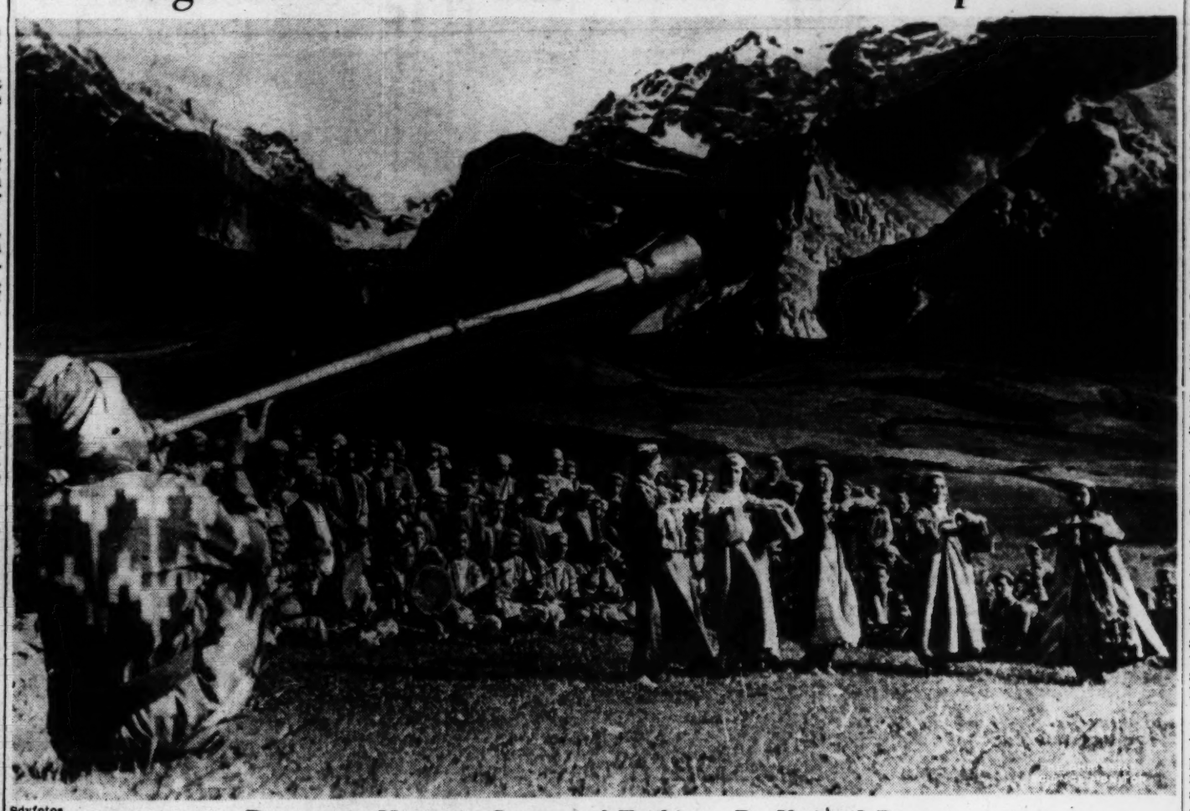
This Academy is the training place of Indian officers for the Indian Army. This Army consists of some 140,000 Indians who have hitherto been officered in the main by Britishers. It is a force supplementary to some 60,000 British troops which are also stationed in India.

The Government of India is committed gradually to increase the proportion of Indians among the officers, and several commissions have been appointed at different times during the past few years to investigate the question, which is one raising acute racial feeling.

At present only 60 of such officers are trained annually, a number which Indians point out is quite insufficient ever to satisfy their aspiration for the creation of a really national army.

A new scheme is understood to have been drawn up and is now to be discussed.

High Cotton Price Aids Smallest Soviet Republic



Sovfotos

Peasants in Mountain Country of Tajikistan Do National Dance

Memel Germans Demand 'Rights'; Protest in Diet

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Memel Diet in a hurried session last night passed a motion protesting against new security bills which would restrict the liberty of minorities in that Germanic territory.

Memel Germans in the Diet made autonomous police and executive powers, and after the meeting street demonstrations were electrified by cries of the Nazi slogan: "one Reich, one people, one leader."

Repeated cries of "Sieg Heil" and "Out with the Jews" were heard in the street meetings.

Before the Diet session the Lithuanian Governor of the territory handed the Memel Germans new conciliatory proposals concerning the security bills, but these apparently failed to head off protests.

Earlier it had been reported the Memel Diet had cancelled its meeting to make a protest as a result of the conciliatory proposals.

Lithuanians have declared there are 20,000 pro-Nazis in the 1,099 square mile area of former German territory which has a population of 150,000.

Lithuania Is Warned

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—The fate of Czechoslovakia awaits Lithuania, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff declared today, unless Memel Germans are given full autonomy.

"There is one thing about which the people in Kaunas (the capital of Lithuania) must be perfectly clear," Der Angriff said, referring to self-exiled President Benes of Czechoslovakia.

"A policy patterned on that of Mr. Benes must needs be as damaging for Lithuania as it has proved damaging for Czechoslovakia.

"Memellanders demand their autonomy. They demand it complete and unlimited. And they demand it with justice.

Coats for Shorn Sheep

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — By clothing his sheep in cotton duck coats or rugs after they have been shorn, Sir Frederick McMaster, Australian sheep rancher at Dalkeith, New South Wales, finds he gets longer, cleaner, and tipless fleeces, and also better mutton. This is recorded in the bulletin of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Impoverished Soviet State Finds New Source of Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The discovery that Egyptian cotton of the best quality can be grown in the valleys of the Pamir Mountains in Tajikistan, and the Soviet Government's energetic exploitation of this discovery, has transformed the manner of life for many of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of one of the smallest of the 11 Soviet Republics.

Within the past three years Egyptian cotton has brought comparative wealth to thousands of Tajik peasants, who had lived for a generation during and since the war in abject poverty. Especially since the introduction of the bonus system in 1936, insuring rich rewards to peasants who exceed anticipated yields, Tajik cotton-growing peasants have become exceptionally prosperous.

The little republic, whose area is covered so largely by towering mountains, contains only about 2,000,000 acres of arable land, concentrated largely in three valleys. Almost one-half of this land is now irrigated, and used for cultivating cotton and rice. Non-irrigated land is used for growing wheat, barley and fruit.

In 1937, according to official figures, Tajik peasants sold to the State 176,000 tons of raw cotton. They are required by law to sell all their cotton to the State, and prior to 1934 the State paid so little for the cotton that peasants in Tajikistan and neighboring cotton-growing republics threatened to revolt. Their discontent was intensified by the fact that so much land had been converted to cotton-growing the local food supply was far from adequate and distribution of imported bread was mismanaged. But the State doubled its price for raw cotton in 1935, and later doubled it again. At the same time, food distribution has improved and peasants have been encouraged to cultivate vegetable gardens of their own.

Tajikistan's cotton-growing farms are largely collectives of the cartel type, which means that peasants cultivate cotton fields communally, sharing the proceeds, but possess their own houses, domestic animals and half-acre gardens in which they may grow whatever they like. Although in European Russia the State closely restricts the number of animals which each peasant may own, in Central Asia peasants are free to own as many animals as they can keep on their private plots.

Prospecting expeditions sent out in 1936 and 1937 discovered much unsuspected mineral wealth in Tajikistan's mountains, some of which rise 22,000 feet. They found ores of arsenic, tungsten, and silver-lead, iceland spar and optical fluorite, and a belt of gold-bearing ores in the south. The Kara-Mazar mines in the north already produce lead-zinc, silver, cadmium, uranium, vanadium and molybdenum. Tajik coal reserves are now estimated at 1,000,000,000 tons, although the whole reserves of Central Asia were estimated before the war at 150,000,000 tons. Coal is mined now at Shurab and Khanaka.

The Soviet Government has followed in Tajikistan its usual practice of establishing industries close to the source of supply. Cotton spinning and weaving mills have been erected in almost all cotton-growing districts, and many peasant girls work in the mills in winter, thus increasing their incomes and obtaining the industrial experience which Communists consider broadening.

The collective farms now cover 91.5 per cent of the cultivable area of Tajikistan, and are served by 50 machine-tractor stations, which possess 3,500 tractors and other agricultural machinery. The processes of cotton cultivation, like other phases of farming in Russia, are being mechanized to an increasing extent. Tajik orchards are famous, and in 1937 a cannery at Leninabad (formerly Khojent) turned out 22,000,000 cans of fruit and 3,000 tons of dried fruits.

Tajikistan now boasts 3,853 schools, and every child is supposed to receive elementary instruction in his native tongue. The Republic has established 28 higher educational and technical schools, which are training Tajik teachers, and the agronomists, engineers, etc., needed to man the new industries and modern forms of agriculture. The Republic has 58 newspapers and five magazines, most of them in the Tajik language, and during 1937 3,300,000 copies of books in that language were distributed.

Nikolsburg Visit By Hitler Recalls 1866 Peace Pact

NIKOLSBURG, Germany, Oct. 27 (AP)—Adolf Hitler toured southern parts of Moravia today in an inspection of rich lands annexed to Germany under the peace of Munich.

In the early morning he arrived at Laa, on the Thaya River, from Znaim, where he had spent the night. From Laa, Herr Hitler came to historic Nikolsburg accompanied by his Sudetenland Commissioner, Konrad Henlein.

In a public address Herr Hitler recalled that two brother nations once had made peace here by the 1866 Nikolsburg pact ending the Austro-Prussian war.

"Today," he declared, "the dream of generations has become true, and nevermore shall Germans be separated from Germans."

Wisconsin Hits Peak In 1938 Crop of Peas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—More green peas rolled into the cans of Wisconsin canneries this year than ever before, with this State, which raises 40 per cent of the United States pea crop, reporting a highwater mark.

Salzburg Nazis Ordered to Keep Religious Peace

VIENNA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The National Socialist district leader for Salzburg, Friedel Rainer, declared last night that he would "punish without mercy" party members who disturb "religious peace and confessional freedom."

This was regarded as a response to Theodore Cardinal Innitzer's letter of Oct. 23 which church and official quarters interpreted as an offer of peace between State and Church.

Herr Rainer's announcement appeared in the newspaper Sechs Uhr Blatt, as follows:

"I have reason to state that I sternly disapprove of every disturbance of religious peace and confessional freedom, regardless of the side from which it may come.

"In the recent past I have taken measures against such disturbances which came from the side of the Church.

"I expect from our own ranks all the more understanding for this attitude, which forms part of the National Socialist program.

"It is always possible that persons who are bent on trouble steal into the movement. I have therefore instructed authorities concerned to trace persons who may be responsible for such acts of sabotage, and I shall punish them without mercy."

Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, in a message read from all pulpits of his diocese Oct. 23 denied he had used "inciting terms" in a sermon which had preceded a mob attack upon his Cathedral Oct. 7 and 8. The Cardinal in his message hailed Germany's absorption of the Sudetenland and stated: "I protest against the mortifying reproach that I placed myself in deliberate opposition to the Führer and the nation during these great days of the German people."

Palestine Reduces Quota

JERUSALEM, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Palestine Government announced yesterday that the quota for immigration into Palestine had been reduced to 4,870 for the next six-month period, which is 1,230 less than for the previous six months.

The Government figure was set as "the political high level," despite Jewish demands for a return to the mandate principle of allowing immigration up to "the absorptive capacity" of the country.

The new quota restricts immigration to 2,020 "capitalists" having at least $5,000 each, 40 craftsmen having at least $1,250 each, 200 in the rabbinical profession, 1,150 laborers, 1,450 dependents other than wives and children, and ten orphans.

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 27 (AP)—Members of the Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches appealed to Great Britain yesterday to reject Jewish demands in Palestine.

In a message to the British Government, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Apostolic Delegate in London, they appealed to "traditional English justice" to turn down the demands and protect "the rights of Arabs threatened with extermination."

France Plans Social Progress Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—What is claimed to be the first exposition of social progress to be held anywhere in the world will take place at Lille, in northern France, next spring.

The social reforms of the Popular Front, which in two years put France into the front rank of social progress, will be graphically displayed. The exposition will not, however, be limited to the work of the Popular Front, but will show the steps that have been taken in France during the last two decades.

Education, leisure, arts, the natural sciences, tourism, sports, the family are a few of the sections at the exhibit. Particular attention will be paid to the role of the State and to the recent Social Legislation in France.

Queen Willed Diamonds

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth was bequeathed the diamonds of her mother, the Countess of Strathmore, in a will made public today. Among other things, the Countess left to her youngest daughter, the Queen, "my diamond snake bracelet and my yellow diamond cross." King George received two miniatures of his wife. The bulk of the $55,000 estate of the Countess who passed on in June, was left to two younger sons.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

S	N	T	I	T	L	E
M	O	O		E	O	N
I	T		P	A	T	
R		D	A	L		T
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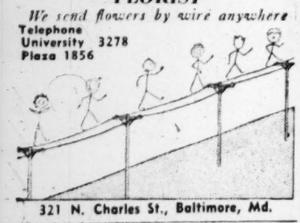

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BALTIMORE

Baltimore Has Not Allowed Progress to Blind It to Tradition

Baltimore Takes Much Pride In a Large Number of 'Firsts'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Every city has "firsts" of which it is justly proud, but Baltimore seems to have an unusually large share.

Baltimore, or "Ball'mer" as the natives say it, is a conventional kind of city. It doesn't advertise itself much. If you want to find out the fields in which it has led you have to dig for the information at the Enoch Pratt Free Library "where a welcome waits for every citizen."

Credited to the city among other things are: the first street light in America (1817); first political party national convention (1827); first monument to George Washington (completed 1815); first railroad for passengers and freight (1827); first steam train (1830); first commercially-operated electric cars (1885); first telegraph message received (1844); first linotype (1884); first American umbrella (1772), which brought into being the slogan "Born in Baltimore, raised all over the world."

Holding to Old

Yet while Baltimore has led in the world of invention, it has at the same time exhibited an unusual propensity for holding onto the old. Gas lights still light many of its streets. Automobiles bump over frequent cobblestones. And one of the main downtown shopping streets is so narrow that umbrellas get entangled when persons try to pass on rainy days.

It is a city where quaint colonial landmarks are preserved beside towering skyscrapers, where charm and placidity of other days are blended with the brisk and hurried tempo of modern times.

On the outskirts of the business district stands an old shot tower from which hot lead was dropped into tanks of cooling water in colonial days. Not many blocks up the street in Westminster Presbyterian churchyard is the grave of Edgar Allan Poe, the city's most noted literary hero—though patriotism might lead some to claim first place for Francis Scott Key who gave the United States its national anthem in that dawn in 1814 when he saw the battle-scarred Stars and Stripes waving over the Baltimore harbor.

About the first thing that catches the visitor's eye in Baltimore are its white steps, adorning acres and acres of two- and three-story brick row houses. Step-scrubbing has long been a Baltimore rite. Clean steps are considered a mark of respectability. Besides, the daily washing-down gives the housewife an excuse to chat with her neighbors.

Origin Is Prosaic

Those who have looked into the history of the white steps pronounce their origin prosaic. They are merely the consequence of large marble quarries north of the city. The less well-to-do imitated the marble steps in wood and painted them white.

In recent years these rows, once the homes of Baltimore's middle class, have been taken over by the foreign population and by Negroes who have come out of their alleys. The native whites have moved to the fast-spreading suburbs, which soar to elegant heights in the estates of Worthington Valley and Green Spring Valley.

In their social life, their musical and theatrical tastes, their educational habits, and even in their politics—as was recently shown in the Democratic Senatorial primary contest between Millard Tydings and David Lewis—Baltimoreans are conservative.

There is a saying that it takes three generations to make a Baltimorean. Criterion of success for young women seeking social recognition is an invitation to the Monday Germans held by the exclusive Bachelors' Cotillion always on the first Monday in December. At this ball, chaperons are still a custom and the german is still danced.

Private Schools

Private schools are highly favored by those who can pay the bills, despite the existence of a reputable public school system. A new play attracts few, but society turns out en masse for the Philadelphia Orchestra, and a municipal symphony financed by the city and conducted by Werner Janssen, husband of Ann Harding former stage and motion picture star, prospers.

There is almost no hotel or night-club life in Baltimore. In house after house lights go out promptly at 10 o'clock each night and dormant "blue laws" are brought up now and then to plague an unknowing culprit.

Patriotic societies flourish—the Colonial Dames; Colonial Dames, Chapter I; Colonial Dames of Maryland, D. A. R., S. A. R., Daughters of 1812; Daughters of the Confederacy, Society of the Ark and the Dovice and so on.

Outstanding patriotic figure is Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, identifiable by a ubiquitous hat shaped like the old stove-pipe hat. Mrs. Holloway is a leader at all patriotic celebrations and a few years ago persuaded Congress to pass a law establishing the Star Spangled Banner as the national anthem.

Editorial Advisor

Conservative Baltimore, strangely enough, has a newspaper that is known throughout the world as a pioneer in liberalism. The Baltimore Sun, whose morning, evening and Sunday editions are known to Baltimoreans as the "Sunpapers," has been compared to the Manchester Guardian for its progressiveness of thought and the quality of its literary composition which has carried its circulation far beyond the field covered by the average metropolitan newspaper.

The Sun has as an editorial advisor one of the few nationally prominent Baltimoreans—Henry L. Mencken, the city's outstanding contemporary literary figure.

No Baltimorean of recent years will lay claim to the world-wide note that overnight fell into the lap of one, Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, when the British monarch abdicated his throne not many months ago in order to become her husband. A biography, "Her name was Wallis Warfield," is now filed along with those of other noted Baltimoreans, but the museum that was opened in the house where her mother once kept boarders was not a great success. Her role in history recalls that of an earlier Baltimore belle, Betsy Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte, younger brother of Napoleon, but was forbidden entrance by the Emperor to her husband's native France.

A Baltimore woman who is attracting acclaim these days is Mrs. Marie Brauernschmidt, a brewer's widow, who is Secretary of the Public School Association and a strong influence in cleaning up Baltimore politics. She has been urged to run for mayor but thus far has preferred her behind-the-scenes position.

'Merchant Princes'

The city owes its chief cultural facilities to a generation of "merchant princes" of last century who left their money to endow institutions that bear their names—Enoch Pratt, Johns Hopkins, and George Peabody.

Baltimore has acquired the title, "The Monumental City," because of its habit of erecting a bronze or marble statue at slight provocation, but Johns Hopkins University and medical center, the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and the Peabody Institute with its conservatory of music and library, are memorials that have had and are having a daily influence on the lives of Baltimore people.

Pratt and Peabody were natives of Massachusetts who migrated to Baltimore early in 1800. Pratt made a fortune in the iron and hardware business; Peabody became a wealthy banker. Maryland-born Johns Hopkins, a merchant and banker, completed the triumverate.

A period of 20 years in the last half of the century saw the founding of the Peabody Institute, with an endowment of $1,300,000; Johns Hopkins University with $4,000,000; and the Enoch Pratt Free Library system, which today has 27 branches and many stations. In 1931 the city became the owner of the valuable Walters art collection and gallery. It also has its municipal art museum, housed in a handsome building in Wyman Park.

Other Schools

In addition to Johns Hopkins, the city has a number of other advanced schools of learning, among them Goucher College for Women, the professional departments of the University of Maryland, Maryland State Teachers' College, University of Baltimore, Notre Dame of Maryland, and Loyola College.

No American city boasts a more charming vista than that up Charles Street looking toward Mt. Vernon Place and the Washington Monument. Gardens in the center rise abruptly to the doric shaft with the statue of Lafayette projected in the foreground in bold relief. When it was built the monument was placed outside the city limits in Howards' Woods because people didn't want it to fall on the houses. Now business has almost engulfed it. Gradually the square was outlined by residences of the wealthy and aristocratic and by cultural institutions. Up and down Charles Street are the city's smartest shops and an atmosphere of affluence and contentment pervades the section.

Miles of Waterfront

The city has 127 miles of waterfront lying along the Patapsco River within sight of Chesapeake Bay. The harbor is dominated by historic Fort McHenry, whose flag waving over the ramparts after terrific bombardment by the British Fleet during the War of 1812 inspired Francis Scott Key to compose "The Star Spangled Banner." Since its establishment as a national shrine by President Coolidge, the fort has been restored as nearly to its original appearance as possible, and the quaint old-fashioned home of Mary Pickersgill who made the flag is still preserved.

Seamen trained in the War of 1812 developed the Baltimore Clipper of last century, a fast sailing vessel that raced o'er the seven seas. Now there are new and faster silver-winged clipper ships of the air made in Baltimore at the Glenn Martin plant on the city's outskirts. And at its new municipal airport the city is host to planes that make a five-hour trip to and from Bermuda.

The early clippers carried lard and port to Rio and returned loaded with coffee and bananas. The smell of roasting coffee still pervades downtown Baltimore. Sugar refining was another industry which took early footholds.

Many Steamers

Before the World War, a great many excursion steamers plied Chesapeake Bay with crowds of Baltimoreans aboard, but the automobile has put most of these out of business.

Maryland is made up of 23 counties and the city of Baltimore and the latter is constantly battling the counties for more representation in the State Legislature at Annapolis but thus far the disproportion of delegates still exists. The city's merit system of selecting and retaining employees and its pension and insurance plans for municipal workers have been models for other cities. There has, however, been little planning of the city's growth, lack of which was recently noted when the city fathers sought a site for a new park to be added to its already extensive system through a wealthy benefactor, and found themselves enmeshed in endless neighborhood rivalries.

There still remain a number of sidelights on Baltimore without which no picture of the city would be complete.

For instance, there are the rocking chairs in the B. & O. Railroad's Mt. Royal Station, put there to catch the "carriage trade."

St. Paul's Church

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church which serves, much as St. Paul's in London, as a community hall of worship in times of national crisis.

The two French houses and few French surnames, only reminders left of "Frenchtown" settled by Acadians who were driven out of Nova Scotia by the British.

The Negroes who number about one to every four native whites.

Its many churches, a testimony perhaps to the religious tolerance established by its founder, Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

And last but not least, Baltimore's famous gastronomical treats—its hard and soft shelled crabs, its succulent oysters brought in from Chesapeake Bay in months spelled with an "r," its elusive terrapin even a treat to gourmets these days, its corn bread made without sugar and with white water-ground corn meal, and its numerous other hot breads that etiquette bars only from the most formal dinner table.

Reproduced With Permission of the Maryland Historical Society; Baltimore Association of Commerce

Baltimore's Growth in 186 Years

Upper: "Baltimore in 1752," from a print in the collection of the Maryland Historical Society. Lower: Skyline of the City as it appears today. In the foreground is the upper harbor, with the lofty buildings of downtown Baltimore forming a background.

Maryland Is Being Explored By Compilers of State Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland is being re-explored and the rich treasures unearthed are being listed by a party of 62 WPA workers, connected with the Maryland Federal Writers' Project, who are putting the finishing touches to the Maryland Guide, a 500-page book that will detail the scenic, cultural, historic, and architectural resources of the State.

Sponsored by the Federal Writers' Project the 200,000-word book will be about evenly divided into introductory essays and tours. There will be essays on history, labor, natural setting, music, cookery, and other subjects, and 22 main and side tours, that reach every section of the State.

More than 800 points of interest—churches, bridges, cemeteries, battlefields, old houses, and other places of historic or scenic significance—will be described in the book, which will contain in addition more than 100 illustrations, photographs, maps, and original drawings.

Work on the Guide was begun in the late fall of 1935 and will, in its general form, follow the style of the other guides. The Maryland Guidebook is one of 50 State guidebooks sponsored by the Federal Writers' Project.

The enthusiastic reception accorded the publications issued thus far is accredited largely to their studious avoidance of the traditional dry-as-dust style of the average guidebook. From the inception of the Federal Writers' Project in 1935, Henry G. Alsberg, national director, has visualized a series of guidebooks as totally different as possible from the conventional Baedeker type of guide. The result has been the production of books that are as accurate as intensive, conscientious research can make them; yet they are lively, lucid, entertaining, and informative.

In the presentation of basic material, reader interest is sustained over long stretches of tour description by the inclusion of passages of visual characterization and sense impressions. This tends to relieve the inevitable sameness of the text when dealing with long stretches of tour and imparts vitality and color to the narrative.

One of the chief functions of the Guide will be to direct the attention of readers to the natural beauties, the mellow culture, and the rich history of the State, and to depict as accurately as possible the contemporary scene. It is felt that the book will not only be splendid advertising for the whole State of Maryland but for particular sections that are undeveloped or neglected.

For instance, sections of Garrett County in the vicinity of Swallow Falls State Forest and Deep Creek Lake are rich in natural beauty. Here is a luscious mountain countryside of buckwheat fields, of flowering rhododendron, of healthy mountain air, with splendid facilities for outdoor sports. Yet, the existence of this section seems to be virtually unknown to vast numbers of Marylanders. It is of such treasures of natural beauty that the Guide hopes to make its readers conscious.

Pre-final copy for the Maryland Guide itself is expected to be ready by December of this year. This does not mean necessarily that the Guide will be ready for publication by that date. When the pre-final material is sent to Washington, it must be approved by the editorial staff there. No copy is regarded as final until it is in galley proof form.

Work on several other projected publications is going forward. One of these, "The History of Chesapeake Bay Pilotage," is in pre-final shape. Another, "The Chesapeake Bay and Its Tributaries," a history of steamboating on the Bay and the rivers emptying into the Bay from earliest times, is rapidly being readied for the printer.

Razing to Start For State Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Razing of buildings on the site chosen for Maryland's new State Office Building at Annapolis was scheduled to start this week, with only one property yet to be acquired before the entire area is owned by the State.

This property is the old Bladen Hotel building. Condemnation proceedings are expected to be necessary before the site can be taken over.

Recently a jury in the Anne Arundel County Circuit Court fixed $10,000 as the valuation of the Baker estate residence, which stands on the office building site. The State had offered $8,500 for the property, while the Baker heirs held it was worth $11,000.

The State Office Building, which is to cost about $1,000,000, will be of Georgian colonial design to harmonize with the historic Statehouse of Maryland, the more modern Court of Appeals building, and other structures of old Annapolis which carry out the colonial idea. The new building will be four stories high, of brick and stone, and will be air-conditioned throughout.

When it is completed several State offices now housed in rented quarters in Baltimore will be moved into it. Also, numerous offices now in cramped quarters in the Statehouse will be given more space in the new building.

The State Office Building will stand directly in the rear of the State Office, close to the circle in which stands Government House, home of Maryland's governors.

Trade Progress Attributed To Definite Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore is one of the few major cities of the nation which is being developed commercially through a definite, sustained plan administered by a single co-ordinated civic agency, according to G. H. Pouder, Executive Vice-President of the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

For nearly 20 years, he said, the city has grown and thrived, increasing in population and prestige, not through hit-or-miss methods, but by an orderly, deliberate program.

"The city in 1919 established a program of industrial, commercial and port development," he said, "which has brought more than satisfactory returns to those who envisioned a better and more prosperous community.

"Five years later all civic groups engaged in promoting the commercial interests of the city were grouped under one organization, which since 1924 has functioned as the Baltimore Association of Commerce. This Association has seen to it that the city's growth has been according to the 1919 plan rather than by promotional methods which might have proved to be misguided.

"The city is not subject to extreme booms, nor yet to extreme depressions. It has a sound financial basis, and it is logical to expect that the same factors which have brought about its present growth will continue to operate for the future. Our people feel that sudden, excessive growth is not desirable; they prefer steady, sustained progress."

Mr. Pouder cited the diversity of manufacturing and business in Baltimore as a factor which has maintained the city's prosperity in times of stress.

"There is no concentration of any one industry in Baltimore," he said, "but on the contrary the city's manufacturing plants produce something like 2,000 different articles."

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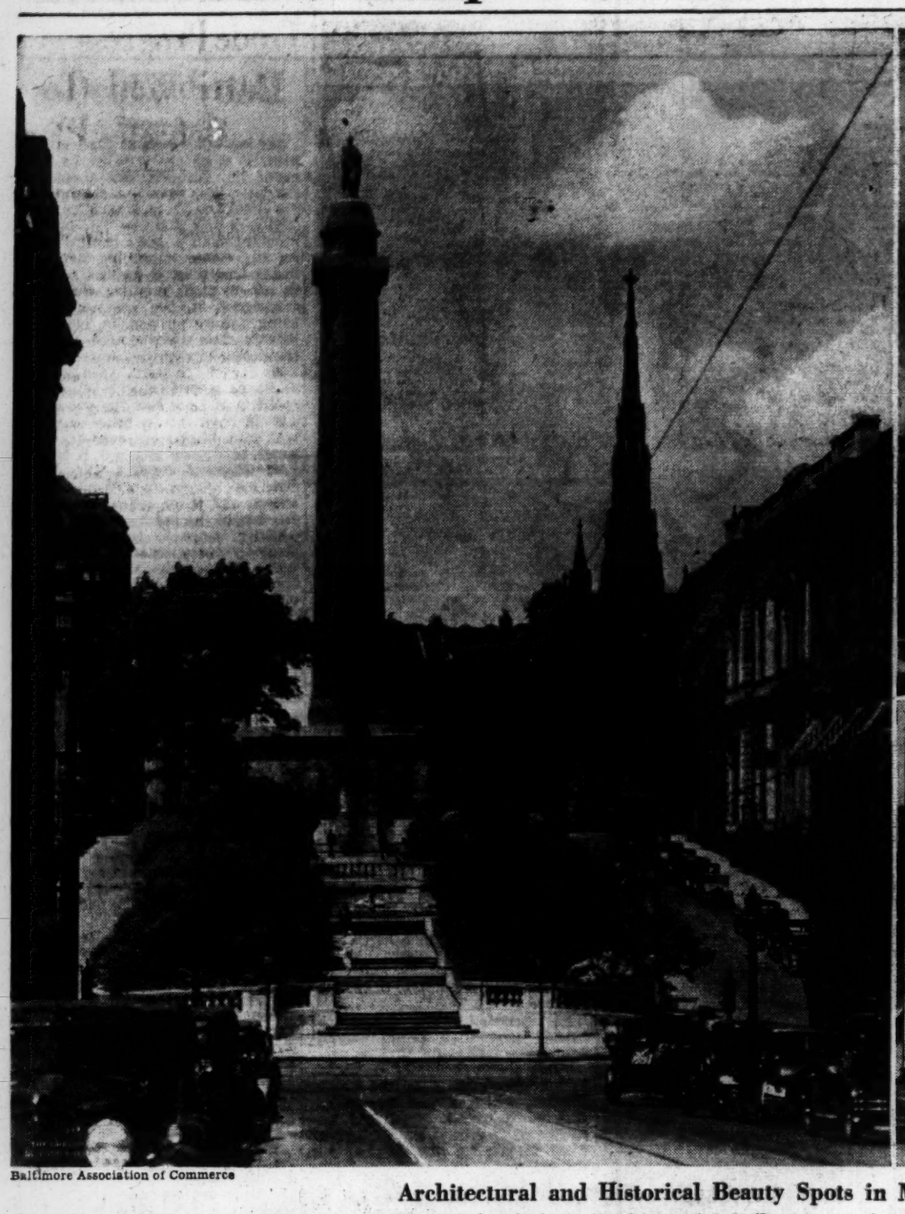
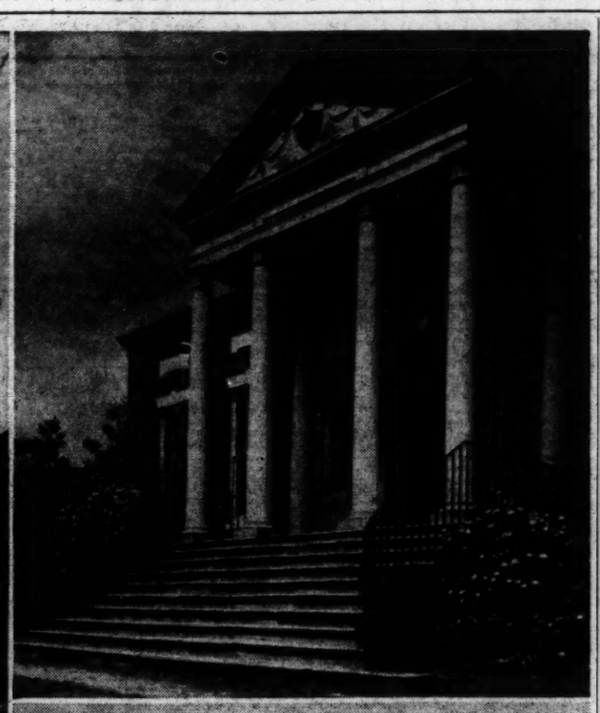
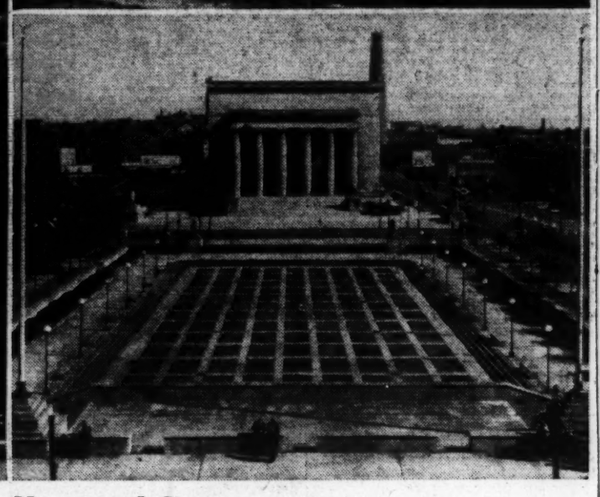
Baltimore Keeps Tax Rate Low and Gets Full Measure for Its Money







Baltimore Association of Commerce

Architectural and Historical Beauty Spots in Monumental City

The Washington Monument on Charles Street. This shaft is said to be the first erected to the memory of George Washington. The cornerstone was laid in 1815.

Upper: Homewood House on Campus of Johns Hopkins University. It was a wedding gift from Charles Carroll of Carrollton to his son. Lower: War Memorial and plaza facing the City Hall.

Baltimore Market Basket Displaced by Car and Truck

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Chain stores and automobiles have wrought changes in century-old Lexington Market in downtown Baltimore, but the friendly marketfolk and their stream of customers from far and near attest that there is still life aplenty in the old landmark.

One block of the market has been lopped off to make parking space for customers; a thoroughfare bisects the two-block area that remains; traffic difficulties have convinced many farmers whose carts have lined the outside curbs that it is better to sell through a wholesaler; and a number of stalls are empty now, but still the market retains much of the flavor that has made it Baltimore's gastronomical center since 1803.

Wealthy women whose mothers came in Victorias accompanied by footmen with huge market baskets on their arms, now bring their liveried chauffeurs. Boarding house keepers who once came with their grandfathers seeking Saturday night bargains now bring their own grandchildren.

"Of course," a buxom lady who has presided over a counter of bread and pies for nearly 30 years now will tell you, "there have been changes. People don't eat as much now as they did."

As she shoos a stray fly off a Maryland biscuit with the back of her hand, she'll tell you of the days when the market was only open between the hours of 4 and 11 in the morning. Then most of the housewives did their trading between 5 and 7 in the morning, carrying home great baskets of foodstuffs. Now the market is open all day six days a week and you hardly see a market basket except on Saturdays. Girls who work in department stores stop on the way to work and buy their supper and leave it at one of the stands to be picked up on the way home. That way they get a better choice.

She recalls how she had a visitor one day whose yacht was anchored in Baltimore harbor after a trip around the world. The world-traveler said she had not seen such display of food-stuffs anywhere like that at Lexington market and fetched the rest of her party to admire it. In the spring, rusty branches of sassafras root and modest pansy plants attended by venerable Negroes mingle with persimmons from Japan and melons from South America; in January, there are fresh vegetables that Baltimore grandmothers would have called "miracles," and ever changing with the seasons are the outdoor flower stands with their peaked canvas awnings that add color to the lively scene.

But marketmen whose eyes are chiefly on business think they could do without a little of the picturesqueness. "It would be better" one of them said, "if everybody had to be inside. It would be a better looking market and would solve the traffic problem." Street market is held only on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, generally considered the best market days.

Down the long food-banked aisles, a genial spirit of camaraderie pervades. "Nice tomatoes. How about some tender lima beans?" calls out a man with a white canvas apron with a pencil perched behind his ear under a battered hat.

There is much good-natured teasing and bantering among the proprietors of the various stalls, and if a meat dealer has a delivery truck, he will obligingly send out a pint of coleslaw from a delicatessen stand with your order, if you ask him.

Baltimore has many citizens of German descent, and at Lexington market reflects their food tastes in its arrays of pickled pigs feet, dried noodles, imported cheeses and crusty rye bread.

There are no better barometers of the Chesapeake Bay crab and oyster fleets' success each season than prices at Lexington market.

Baltimore Favors Joint Relief Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Joint action by Baltimore City and the State of Maryland in handling direct relief has been approved by leading officials of charity organizations and by legislative spokesmen.

The plan, as drawn up by Thomas J. S. Waxter, Director of the Municipal Department of Public Welfare, calls for the distribution of relief funds in stated proportions in the city and in the counties of the State. Under the existing set-up, Mr. Waxter said, the city is carrying a disproportionate part of the relief load.

At present the city is given 60 per cent of whatever relief funds remain after the State has alloted designated sums for old-age pensions, aid to dependent children, and for overhead costs of relief administration.

Mr. Waxter proposes that the county and city units of the State pay into the General Public Assistance Fund a percentage based on their population. Such a plan would result in the counties, with one-half the population of the State, paying their proper ratio of relief costs, just as the city would do. It is Mr. Waxter's belief that the city now is required to pay more than its proper ratio.

The plan has been indorsed by officials of the Council of Social Agencies, the Board of State Aid and Charities, and members of the Legislature.

Baltimore Mayor Points Out City Growth in Three Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore, "Monumental City," is the ideal place to live, in the opinion of Mayor Howard W. Jackson, three times head of the municipal government here. With a tax rate of $2.56 for each $100 of assessed valuation, the people here get more in return from their city government than do those in most of the larger communities, he declares.

From morning until dusk Mayor Jackson transacts the business of Baltimore's 840,000 inhabitants. With half a dozen telephones at his elbow and an equal number of aides—he has six secretaries—the Chief Executive constantly keeps his fingers on the pulse of the city.

Mayor Jackson is proud of his accomplishments during his three terms as Mayor. He was first elected to office in 1923, continuing in the post until 1927, when he did not seek re-election. In 1931 he responded to popular support and won handily. He overwhelmed his opposition when he sought a third term in 1935.

It appears today that he will be asked to run for Mayor again next year, despite his crushing defeat at the polls last Sept. 12, when he sought the Democratic nomination for Governor, his life's ambition. He felt that the people of Baltimore let him down, but now it looks as if they want him for Mayor again, and he is reconciled.

"Baltimore is now a better city than it has ever been," he says. "During my terms of office, Baltimore has attracted big and small business, many manufacturers, educators, financiers, shipping men and good, substantial citizens."

The Mayor said he took politics out of the school system and established an educational system that is second to none.

"Through the appointment of an upstanding, vigorous health commissioner years ago, the Health Department of Baltimore has safeguarded the welfare of all the children," he continued. "Through an efficient Park Board, I have given the people of Baltimore swimming pools in all sections of the city. Free public baths have been established. Today there are more parks and recreation grounds.

"Streets are constantly kept in good state and thoroughfares are being changed to make Baltimore a cleaner and more attractive city. I have reduced the bonded debt of the city by $19,000,000 in five years and the city has benefitted greatly along financial lines. Baltimore can now borrow all the money it wants at less than one half of one per cent per year.

"I established a modern accounting system that is functioning very efficiently and reorganized the city government through the establishment of an Efficiency and Economy Commission, a group of highly reputable citizens with no thought in view of their politics. The Commission has rendered invaluable aid to the city."

The Mayor, discussing the fine harbor, the airport that is being enlarged and other plans for a Greater Baltimore, said he had traveled in many cities, but "always likes to get back to Baltimore."

He stressed the city's record for paying its firemen, school teachers and other municipal employees during the depression years while other cities defaulted.

Likes His Job

© Cronhardt

Howard W. Jackson
Three Times Mayor of Baltimore.

Baltimore Holds Decisive Votes In Electing Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The contest for the Governorship in Maryland will be decided in Baltimore on election day, Nov. 8. The city is the pivotal point, because here the Democrats have a majority in registration of 168,378.

Official figures just released show Baltimore to have 149,488 men and 114,175 women registered as Democrats. The Republican registration consists of 50,098 men and 45,187 women.

The Democratic nominee is Herbert R. O'Conor, Attorney General, who defeated Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore for the Democratic nomination in the primary election Sept. 12. The setback was the first Mr. Jackson had suffered in his long political career.

Mr. Jackson had spent many years grooming a machine that political observers believed was powerful enough to bring him into the State House in Annapolis, but the machine broke down mysteriously and completely, and Mr. O'Conor carried all of the six districts in Baltimore.

The Republican incumbent, jovial Gov. Harry Winna Nice, is confident that a breach in the Democratic Party which carried him into office in 1934 was further widened by the defeat of Mayor Jackson.

Mr. Nice was elected when leading Democrats asked the late Gov. Albert Cabell Ritchie to step out after he had had 15 years in office. When Governor Ritchie refused, the party cut him and he went down to defeat. However, the other Democrats on his ticket survived.

It is the feud that still smolders between the Jackson and the O'Conor forces that Governor Nice is making capital of to bring him another four years in the Governorship.

Meanwhile, O'Conor supporters are trying to overcome what they term the "passive assistance" they are getting from the Jackson camp.

Slum Clearance Test to Indicate Way for Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—How the menace of depreciation in property values through the creeping advance of slums may be stopped is the subject of an experiment being tried out here.

Fifty square blocks, containing about 1,600 homes, will soon become a testing laboratory which it is hoped will indicate the way to slum clearance in other cities throughout the United States.

The Works Progress Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Housing Authority, and other governmental agencies are co-operating in the experiment along with individual home owners, real estate operators, and home financing institutions.

The preliminary survey will determine what the HOLC will have to spend on properties it owns or holds mortgages on to bring them up to the desired standards.

Meanwhile, WPA jobs in the city were being liquidated and a number of the men on the rolls being taken back into private industry.

The business outlook in Baltimore appears to be moderately encouraging for the immediate future. Many of the individual indexes, including industrial employment and pay rolls, industrial power consumption, post-office receipts, department-store sales, exports, vessel movements, and transit passengers were better than during the corresponding periods in 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Port of Baltimore foreign trade for the first eight months of this year was valued at approximately $103,168,600. Exports totaled $59,359,500 and imports were $43,809,000.

Three new steamship services for Baltimore in September and October further strengthened the Port's activity and promises new harbor business. Two of the new services are to South America.

Graduated Income Tax Plan Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Maryland Taxpayers' Association is the latest civic organization to take a stand against the proposed State graduated income tax, designed to raise funds for operation of State agencies during the next two years.

Officials of the Taxpayers' Association, in a public statement, urged voters of Maryland to cast their ballots in the November election against the amendment to the State Constitution which would make legal the proposed graduated income tax.

Maryland now has a State income tax which imposes a one per cent levy, similar to the Federal income tax.

Discussing the proposed graduated tax E. T. Newell, President of the Maryland Taxpayers' Association, said that his organization "is satisfied that the present taxes are too high, and we take the stand that we will battle against increase. Let us try to peg tax rates at their present basis."

He said his organization also is opposed to increases in the budget of any departmental agency of the State or of Baltimore city.

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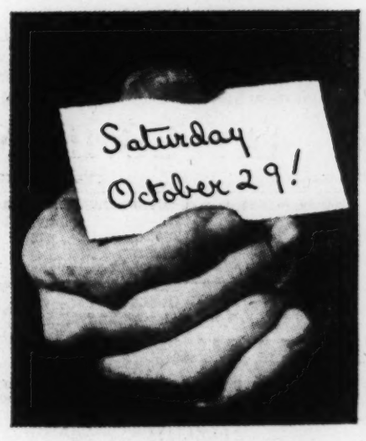

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In 'King Arthur's Land'

English Holiday—VI

"Regardless of all the cold water poured by His Majesty's Office of Works, I shall continue to think of Tintagel as King Arthur's castle," declared Gwendolyn emphatically.

She, Michael and their mother were climbing the steep, narrow path over the rocks, leading from the beach to the castle ruins far above on the island. Waves dashed wildly on the coast beneath, lashing their dazzling foam violently against the deep purples, browns and sage greens of the rocks and trailing white nets after them as they drew back again in the surging depths of sapphire sea.

Michael led the way up the path that, from the beach below, had seemed little more than a thread of communication with the castle ruins on the heights. Up, up, it went—becoming, as it rose, a series of steep stone steps, worn concave with age and use and rendered slippery in parts by long contact with salt spray. Now it wound out of sight behind intruding rocks, then reappeared again far above on another curve.

"Look out here," cried Michael, just above them. "The rail is broken for quite a bit and the cliff falls steeply into the waves. The wind is strong, too. Go slowly and walk steadily."

The Great Hall

He carried the large key, six or eight inches long, that was to open the wooden door at the top and admit them to the inner ward on the island. The stiff climb finished, they found themselves, on the other side of the door, in the Great Hall.

"The Great Hall and what is left of the Chapel on the top of the cliff are among the earliest remains of the Castle," their mother explained. "They were both built in the middle of the twelfth century by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall.

"The Great Hall was 36 feet wide. The southern end has fallen over the cliff, but the part still preserved is 88 feet long. That piece of wall about ten feet high is all that is left of the outer wall; of the other sides, only the base remains.

"The end of the promontory became separated by a chasm many centuries ago, forming the part that is called the island. Even in the fourteenth century, a bridge was necessary to span the gap.

"How remarkable the old stone work is. Look at that arch of masonry!" She pointed to an arched doorway that opened from the courtyard on their right and gave distant glimpses of blue sea and white surf far below.

From the courtyard, the visitors climbed a narrow path that continued up the cliff to the central plateau on the top of the island. There they found the ruins of the twelfth century chapel, the medieval well whose springs still supply fresh clear water and did not run dry even in recent drought years, and the ancient garden.

"I like the garden best of all," Gwendolyn declared. "What a place this must have been to grow things—on the very top of the island with these gales from the ocean blowing over it most of the time."

An Ancient Garden Path

"That was probably why they needed the thick wall around it," remarked her mother. "The only entrance, you see, is in the southeast side, probably the least windy, because the west side faces the open ocean.

"Notice the path around the garden, two feet from the wall on the inside, and the division of the central bed. They were found marked like that, by stone slabs set on edge, when the site was cleared."

"I am glad the Office of Works hasn't tried to make a garden of flowers in it," said Gwendolyn. "It is much lovelier as it is, with primroses and clover growing and blooming as they will."

"It is a nice old place," agreed Michael. "But I don't see how you can insist on considering it King Arthur's Castle. The oldest of these buildings is twelfth century. King Arthur lived at the end of the fifth or early in the sixth century. He was the Christian warrior who led the Kings of Britain against the Saxon Kings of Kent that made trouble after the Romans withdrew.

"In this pamphlet, the Office of Works says, 'No evidence whatever has been found to support the legendary connection of the Castle with King Arthur.'"

At the Gatekeeper's Cottage

"I have to admit that King Arthur never saw any of these buildings," replied Gwendolyn regretfully. "But there were evidences of earlier occupations of the site. According to tradition, the Kings or Dukes of Cornwall had their residence at Tintagel before Caesar came.

"Many very scholarly authorities think that the fact that King Arthur's name has been so persistently connected with it for centuries and that the topography of the place corresponds so closely with descriptions in the old tales makes it reasonable to think that King Arthur knew the site well, although the buildings he occupied have not survived. So, you see, I have them on my side."

Their long climb finished, they stopped at the gatekeeper's cottage at the foot of the cliff to return the immense key to the castle.

"Did ye see what ye wanted?" she inquired with polite interest as they bid her good-by.

"Yes, indeed, we did," replied Gwendolyn. "It's a splendid climb to the top."

Michael, curious to hear more of the woman's Cornish accent, inquired whether she could tell them what time it was.

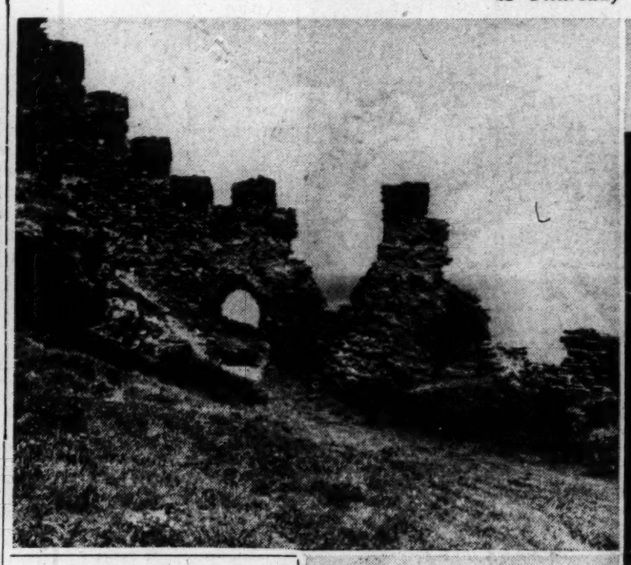
Stepping out of her cottage and shading her eyes with her right hand to take a look at the sun that was riding high in a sky of azure blue, she answered, speaking deliberately and in a slightly guttural tone:

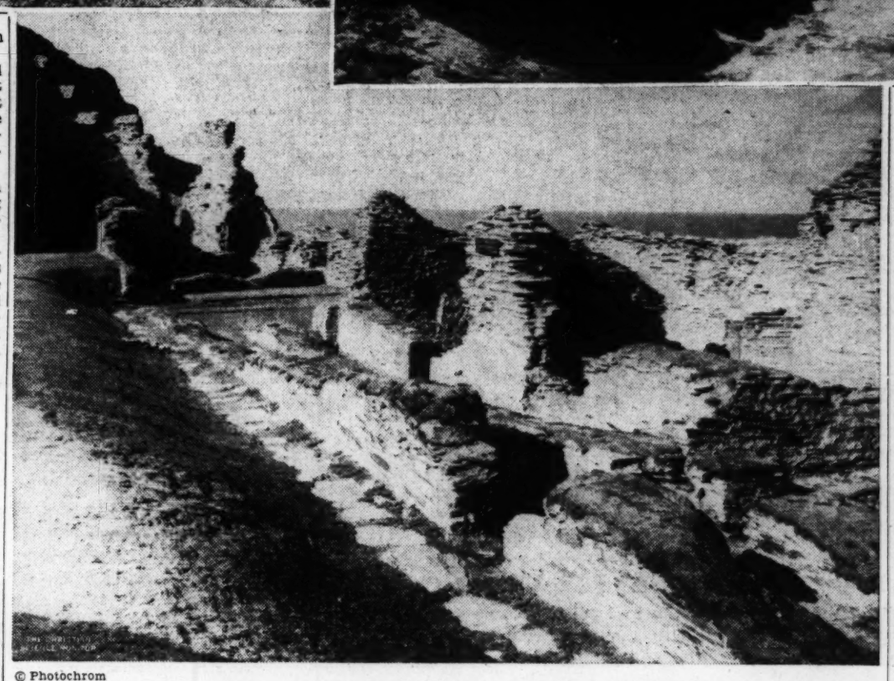
"It is not twelve yet. But it is in the hour of twelve. Yes," nodding her head to emphasize the statement, "it is in the hour of twelve."

Michael thanked her and remarked on the warmth of the day as he and Gwendolyn started up the cliff on the landward side toward their hotel. She looked at them critically, still shading her eyes from the sun's piercing rays, and called after them a friendly counsel:

"It wud be better if ye wud pooht yur coats wide abroad."

Ethel C. Ince





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Views of Tintagel and "King Arthur's" Castle—Island and Mainland Sites. Upper Left: Curtain Wall of the Castle Remains on the Island. Upper Right: The Narrow Path Up the Castle Hill Starts Its Winding Way Near the Surging Surf and the Sandy Beach; the Tide Is Just Beginning to Wash into Merlin's Cave. Below: Site of the Great Hall.

Buoy Whistles

I'm not talking about the boy who whistles a cheery tune as he goes about his business, but about the sea buoy that sounds a doleful and yet shrill whistle as a warning.

This is how it works. The buoy is provided with a large central tube. As the water passes up or down inside this tube, it naturally draws in air through a valve and then compresses it, the compressed air being forced upward to blow the whistle. The rougher the sea becomes the louder the whistle blows.

As for the lantern, that is kept alight by means of cylinders of gas fitted in the body of the buoy. The whistle itself it just below the lantern and, if you are ever out in a small boat, you can see it if you look carefully enough. This whistling buoy has a rudder and a balance weight and is, of course, moored to the bed of the sea by a stout chain.

Other buoys in general use include the cone, the can, the bell, the post, the dolphin, the screw pile, the unattended, the wreck buoy, the ordinary light buoy, the spherical buoy that indicates the ends of "middle grounds" or sandbanks in the fairway, and the watch buoy, which is anchored near a lightship to verify the lightship's position.

'Onion Johnnie'

The "onion Johnnie" was here this morning.

An attractivce young Breton, he was, from the old town of St. Servan—very unlike the salesmen who pester us to buy vacuum cleaners or sewing machines. Jean, in his seaman's jersey, baggy trousers, and navy blue beret worn at the right angle above his rosy face, proclaims the independence of the man who is a pedlar of his own produce.

His bicycle strung across the handle bars with brown shining onions, he invites me to buy.

"Very cheep, Madame," he begins, in his wheedling voice and broken English, which I find exceedingly difficult to resist. "You buy two strings of ze onions, an' I give dem away to you for one sheeling and sixpence?"

"But I don't like onions," I feel like replying. "And neither does the family." Then I happen to catch the young Breton's black eyes and my resistance weakens.

Jean is a born salesman. Every ounce of his natural charm comes into play in the disposing of his goods. He hands me two strings of onions and over the supposed bargain—he makes me feel I have got them for nothing—we have a little chat. I am interested in Jean and, incidentally, anxious to try out my school-acquired French. So we exchange news.

The "onion Johnnie" learnt his English—which compares favorably with my French—in the town of Bristol, where he spent six weeks before starting out on his travels north. His present headquarters, he tells me, are in the old Scotch town of Ayr. There he will stay until the end of the year, returning to his home town in time for Christmas, when he will meet again the little Breton girl who knitted the jersey he is wearing.

All this he confides to me as if he were an old friend. I cannot imagine myself listening to the romance of any of the British hawkers who ring my bell in the hope of selling me something. But Jean is different; he has the capacity to interest me, which explains why he is such a successful salesman.

Most of the work connected with onion growing is done by Breton women, he explains, leaving the men free to fish, to hire out boats, or to be in attendance on the "so reech Enlgish" when they happen to visit Brittany. It is useless for me to remonstrate that I am Scottish, and therefore not to be classified with the wealthy southerners; to Jean there is no difference between the two, though he himself insists on being called a Breton and not a Frenchman.

With the few pounds he makes during a season, he goes back home contentedly, envying no one and demanding very little. His one ambition, he confides, is to get a few extra acres of land on which to grow still more tomatoes and onions and so maintain his blessed independence.

A Goodly Company of Books

Book Reviews

With the wealth of autumn hues everywhere we look, and like the falling leaves that blow about in such profusion, the fall output of books for young people comes upon us in a colorful gust and splash. Not unlike the leaves, some of the books are brilliant, flashing their attractive qualities to us at a glance, others are like the brown and yellowish leaves, deep with mellowness and richer living. Again, there are books that are truly creative in form and spirit, and still more are just leaves, not remarkable for any quality apart from others. They are a goodly company, these new books, prepared for your pleasure, but we can tell you of a few only from among them this month.

Of Other Lands

Two books that carry us to distant lands and introduce new friends and scenes are Nora Burglon's "Deep Silver" and "Three Tunes for a Flute," by Rose McLaughlin Sackett. The first is set against a background of Scandinavian seafaring life. Evald, a waif, and his pets, a wolf and an eagle, sail on the ship, The Golden Eagle, with a not too friendly crew.

As always, Nora Burglon writes a vigorous story, having genuine atmosphere of the country she so well knows, with characters that are lifelike and a plot that is well developed and holds the reader's interest. Peter Hurd's pictures follow the details of the story and intensify the feeling of the Scandinavian scene and fisher-folk.

"Three Tunes for a Flute" tells of the queer things that happened when the fourteen-year-old twins, Thad and Berry Dullea, went to spend their summer holidays with Aunt Jillian, at Blue Cottage in Galladoo. When they encountered a strange, red-haired boy on board the ship that was carrying them home to Ireland from a visit to America with their lawyer father, little did they know the series of mysteries, uncanny and eerie doings that were ahead for them.

It is a satisfying story, well told, with real suspense and a happy ending to all the mix-ups. Here also is a fine picture of the Irish country scene at its best with descriptions of home life and there's a good deal about the "Good People" and their ways. Pen and ink drawings by Richard Bennett, who knows and loves Ireland, add to the joy and spirit of this tale of mystery and adventure.

Dramas of Living

Among the important new books are four biographies of men who have left behind them accomplishments, each in a different field, but all have enriched mankind through their purposeful living, making the world a happier place in which to live.

"Penn," by Elizabeth Janet Gray, reads like a story; one is not conscious of reading biography. So skillfully does the author draw the reader into the atmosphere and action of this inspiring tale about William Penn, the Quaker and founder of Philadelphia, that he follows eagerly her carefully authenticated picture that presents this good and great man from boyhood to the close of a colorful, stormy but triumphant carreer.

It is an especially significant book for these days when much is heard about the threats to democratic forms of government, for Penn held that religious liberty and good government could not exist one without the other, and that when both were in danger, it was every man's duty to defend them who could. Some of his Quaker friends criticized him for meddling in politics. But because he was the kind of man he was—brilliant, energetic, filled with a sense of responsibility—he could not sit by comfortably, avoiding trouble. He felt he must have a part in making things better.

A gifted young man, educated by his father, Admiral Penn, for diplomatic service and social success, William Penn chose to serve mankind in harder paths, never seeking success for himself, but only for the principles and ideals for which he was willing to spend his life. And here he was victorious. We quote from the author's closing paragraph:

"The little boy who heard God speak in his own heart grew up to send word from the Tower of London: 'My prison shall be my grave before I will budge a jot, for I owe my conscience to no mortal man.' And today the religious liberty for which he struggled and suffered we take for granted as part of our inheritance. . . . He became the foresighted statesman who went unarmed and unafraid among the Indians, . . . who built a great state on liberty in religion and democracy in government. . . . But there the world has not yet caught up with William Penn."

Master of Masters

In "Deep Flowing Brook," Madelein Goss gives us a most readable and intimate close-up of the famous musician and composer, Johann Sebastian Bach. The world acclaims Bach "the master of masters" for through his influence and famous works other musicians have been inspired and have become great.

From a great family of musicians came Johann Sebastian and in this, his story, we become acquainted with the other members of the household and clan.

From early years Sebastian showed a preference for the slow-moving, deep-toned music of the church and his studies at Ohrdruf strengthened this inclination. Read this charming and informative book and follow through the career of this man about whom the author writes at the close of his life:

"The deep-flowing brook has ceased to flow. But its voice was destined to sing forever—to inspire men and women for generations and centuries to come, to teach them Truth and Beauty through the understanding of great music."

In "The Happy Autocrat," a life of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hildegarde Hawthorne, granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne and author of "Romantic Rebel," adds another intimate life story to her list from among the famous New England literary group of her grandfather's day. It is reviewed farther on in this column.

Violin Maker

"Stradivari The Violin Maker," translated from the Russian of Helen Tinyanova and rewritten in English by Charles Angoff, tells in brief, dramatic form the life of that great maker of violins whose signature upon the world's most beautiful man-made instruments was in Latin and read "Antonius Stradivarius." So it is that an instrument of his making is known as a Stradivarius, even though he himself lived as Antonio Stradivari in the village of Cremona, northern Italy, where he was born in 1644.

He tried many professions and failed at all of them. Then young Antonio discovered music and decided to be a musician.

The story of his training, accomplishments and final success and renown reveals the reasons for the unequalled attainments of this man. During his life he made about a thousand instruments which are scattered all over the world. Characteristic drawings by Harrie Wood add further charm to a well-designed book.

Florence Bethune Sloan

An Unautocratic Autocrat

For young people of the age to know, at least by poetry and prose encountered in their English classes, something about the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, there is an intelligent and lively biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes by Hildegarde Hawthorne. It is called "The Happy Autocrat."

Miss Hawthorne tells the story of Holmes's life in straightforward fashion and creates an attractive portrait of her subject. She begins with the Cambridge background of the Wendell and Holmes families, which united in the persons of Sally Wendell and the Reverend Abiel Holmes. Sally was a capable, vivacious woman, Abiel a dark, grave handsome widower, minister of the First Parish Church. They were married in 1801 and after a few years went to live in the fine gambrel-roofed rouse by Cambridge Common that belonged to Sally's father. There, on August 29, 1809, Commencement Day at Harvard, the Reverend Abiel entered in his almanac the laconic item, "son b." The son was Oliver Wendell Holmes, always called Wendell by his family and friends.

After Phillips Academy, at Andover, Wendell's next step was Harvard, after that the choice of a career, medicine, some years of study in Paris, and his establishment in Boston. He married his friend's sister, Amelia Jackson, and thereby acquired a beneficent caretaker who kept tiresome details from bothering him, restricted his social activities when he was over-worked, placated bores, skilfully managed their income, and gave him the fullest and freest chance to be himself. Though they had three children, he was always her dearest child.

Not that Holmes objected to hard work. He thrived on it, with living so smoothed out by his wife. His biographer emphasizes his thoroughness, his tireless industry in research and in the preparation of his lectures. He was college professor, lyceum speaker, and writer, all at once. He was up in the morning at six o'clock and out on the Charles in his twenty-two foot shell. In the course of time he was writing each month for the Atlantic Monthly, which started its career with his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Witty, outspoken, irrepressible, often criticized by the formal and conservative, beloved by the great public, he was a bright light in the brilliant company that Boston knew in the time of Emerson, Lowell, Motley, Tom Appleton, and James T. Fields.

L. A. S.

List of Books Reviewed

Deep Silver, by Nora Burglon. Illustrated by Peter Hurd. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Three Tunes for a Flute, by Rose McLaughlin Sackett. Illustrated by Richard Bennett. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Penn, by Elizabeth Janet Gray. Illustrated by George Gillett Whitney. New York: The Viking Press. $2.50.

Deep-Flowing Brook: The Story of Johann Sebastian Bach, by Madeleine B. Goss. Illustrated by Elinore Blaisdell. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $2.50.

The Happy Autocrat: A Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Hildegarde Hawthorne. Illustrated by William Merritt Berger. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Stradivari the Violin Maker, translated from the Russian of Helen Tinyanova. Rewritten in English by Charles Angoff. Illustrated by Harrie Wood. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

Autumn Speaks

Who has not heard me,
Or remembered me,
He shall see soon
Beneath a richer moon
When the wild wind rides free,
The first leaf fallen
From the maple tree!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

SAFE AT HOME

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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By the Shore, in the Fall

The beach is mine, today. . . . .
summer's gay throngs have departed:
two gulls and a small piper may
share it, for I am broad-hearted.
Never were waves more bright,
cobalt, with crystal edges,
driving with gentle might
transparent water-wedges
upon the hard-packed sand. . . . .
the gulls, with sharp, coarse cry
leave me; outward they fly
skimming the water, while I
am alone on the sea-washed land.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Wood Carving of a Plant

The plant carvings of Robert Laurent give us the feeling that they are growing, living things. Somehow this sculptor has been able to cut the wood so that it seems soft and pliant. The flower is in full bloom, poised on the stem which supports it well. The leaves curl protectingly around the stem. All the tenderly shaped details combine in a solid, compact design which is a delight to the eye. It is pleasant to touch such carvings for their satiny feeling and for the variations of gentle hollows and lumps in the carefully tooled surface.

Shelterbelts

Three hundred years ago the Great Plains area of the western United States was thickly covered with tough, wiry grass. There were high winds, dry winds, blizzards and droughts. But the grass survived. And the soil stayed in one place. There were no dust storms when the soil whirled up into the sky, and actually made it as dark as in the night. Immense herds of buffaloes roamed the vast area, and there was always enough food for them.

Then last century, the pioneers came to the Great Plains. Crops began to appear where there had only been grass for a long time. During the World War, when there was a keen demand for wheat, the more than 800,000 farms in this belt used more and more land for crops, less and less for grazing. There were no longer the billions and billions of grass roots to keep the soil tied down. The dust storms were so bad that President Roosevelt authorized the "Shelterbelt Project," to plant trees to protect belts of land in the Great Plains area. This is more than one fifth of the area of the United States, lying between the Canadian boundary of North Dakota, Montana, and Texas.

Already we have substantial beginnings of new forests on the plains. There were 44,000,000 trees planted in 1935-36; 65 per cent of them have survived. On June 30, 1938, there were about 7,000 miles of shelterbelts, composed of 85,000,000 trees on about 100,000 acres. One acre of trees gives protection to about 20 acres of land.

Perhaps you would like a definition of this new word. A shelterbelt is one or more rows of trees planted across the prevailing wind to break its force. The farmers in the west have, of course, planted many trees during the last 100 years, but not enough. Too much ground has been plowed, and the soil exposed to wind and sun.

The "belts" being planted now are usually composed of ten rows of trees. They are varieties which are able to stand the droughts and blizzards. And the very first years, the song birds built their nests in the trees and sang their thanks for new forests.

Bolivia

Bolivia, a republic of South America, was once part of the Inca empire. From the sixteenth century until 1825 it was under Spanish domination. Then, together with Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru, Bolivia won its independence in the revolutions led by Simon Bolivar. During his lifetime the country was named "Bolivia" in his honor.

At Last I Went to Holland

LONG before I actually visited Holland, I felt I had often been there. For I had seen it again and again in London's National Gallery, at the Dutch Exhibition at Burlington House, in Dutch pictures elsewhere and in numerous reproductions of Dutch pictures. Putting aside Rembrandt and Van Dyck, who belong to the whole world, it seems to me that there is no company of artists so national, so inevitably wedded to their own land, as those who painted in the great period of Dutch art—Frans Hals, Vermeer and Jan Steen in respect of this human material—Ruisdal, Cuyp, Hobbema, Willem van der Velde for their landscapes and sea-scapes—De Hooch and many others for the intimacy of their treatment of architecture and domestic interiors. Gray waters, flat green fields and green lines of trees, red buildings and sober bourgeois faces cheek by jowl with their rollicking opposites. To have seen a few score of the best Dutch pictures, painted for the most part three hundred years ago, is to have in your mind an image of Holland which prepares you for the Holland you may see today from within.

* * *

TRUE I HAD caught glimpses of Holland before, speeding across the country in a train on the way to Germany; and I had seen it from a steamboat on the Wester Scheldt, on the way to Antwerp. But now, for the first time, I was to see it intimately, moving at leisure along the routes by which the Dutch country is most properly seen—its inland waterways. From the start, one realizes that Holland has not to be thought of merely as a country adjacent to the sea, with many great rivers running through it and canals dug to link them up. One should think of it rather as some thousands of square miles of water out of which land has emerged. The canals, great and small, are the water that is still left, rather than waterways cut through the land. It is the land itself that has been made, laboriously and patiently reclaimed, in centuries of toil, from the shallow sea. If ever people had a right to their country, it is the Netherlanders who have literally *made* it and created the rich alluvial soil which they cultivate to such good purpose. Often, in the wars with the Spaniards, this land was saved by allowing it temporarily to revert to water—by opening the sluice gates and letting in the floods.

* * *

THE LIFE OF the people today is on the water or by its side. Amsterdam itself is as full of canals as Venice. Delft is a maze of little canals, side by side with old houses and narrow streets—you cannot walk far in the town without crossing many bridges. The finest houses in Leyden are on each side of a broad waterway, alive with barges and motorboats. The activity of Rotterdam is governed by the huge stream—one of the main outlets by which the Rhine and the Maas find their way into the sea. In no waterway in the world that I know—not at the ports of New York, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Marseilles—have I seen such ceaseless crowded movements of ships of all sorts, passenger ships, cargo vessels, tugs, ferry boats and motor barges, as on the river at Rotterdam. How absurd it seemed to talk or think of the trade "slump," when such a flow of goods from all the world was continuing with such intense activity before one's eyes!

One may proceed with leisurely precision, as I did, through the heart of this country in a slow motorboat, berthing every night, sometimes on the outskirts of a town, sometimes in the middle of it, with the houses close round, disembarking at frequent intervals to visit the *groote kirke*, the market-place, the town hall or to walk along ancient, but cleanly kept, cobbled or bricked streets—pedestrians giving way to cyclists. The main movement in this country is by boat on the water or by bicycle on the land. Among this amphibious people, you require either keels or wheels.

* * *

MY FIRST NIGHT was spent on the main canal at Middelburg, a peaceful little town on the Isle of Walcheren, whose tall tower can be seen far off from boats moving up to Antwerp. Thence northward by canal and the broad expanses of the Ooster Scheldt, and by various arms of river and sea, till you are in one of the main outlets of the Rhine (calling itself here the Maas) and on by canals and rivers to Dordrecht, to Rotterdam, Gouda, Leyden, Amsterdam, Haarlem. The land is as flat as Alice's draught-board—yet, strangely, it is never monotonous. The green of the pastures and the long lines of trees is intense. The houses are red and blue, with strong tints which catch the light reflected from the water. Windmills are everywhere, and on the horizon the slender spires of churches. Close at hand are the bridges which rise and let your boat pass through; barges of prodigious size move under their own power or are drawn by tugs; wharves, cranes, busy villages with children playing precariously by the canal side, peasant women with white linen bonnets and flowing aprons bicycling on their way to town. There are workless in towns like Rotterdam, as elsewhere; but in the countryside there is abundant, if hardly-won, prosperity.

Nor is the life of the water without its own distinctive noises—the hooters of steamers, the rhythmic thud of engines, the running jingle of cranes, and the wash of passing vessels. Yet these noises are curiously undisturbing—they are the natural emanation of the scene—they indicate no hurry or rivalry or contention—they are associated with the ancient life of the waterways as the lowing of cattle with that of the countryside.

* * *

THERE WERE TWO moods—should I call them moods of the *people* or of the country itself?—which impressed themselves on me. At first, they were not easy to reconcile. There is a kind of *austerity* which characterizes the major architecture. The churches, for the most part, are built of a somber brick with little elaboration of external ornament; they fit well into the landscape, and in the distance, so gentle yet so definite, are comely and inspiring landmarks. In the early period of the Renaissance, they still had richly stained glass in the windows, painting on the walls, and carved images. But, in the passionate Puritan fanaticism of the civil war period, the glass was smashed, the carvings were removed or defaced, and the walls and pillars covered with white plaster.

One is impressed by this austerity in the major architecture and lay-out of the towns, and sometimes, too, by a kind of gravity in the demeanor of the citizens. But then, one was conscious also of the second mood, apparently a contrary one. There are splashes of the brightest colors which give unexpected gaiety to cottages, farmhouses, boats. There were displays of fantastic buffoonery in a carnival procession I saw in Haarlem, which were in strange contrast to a solemn civic parade which I witnessed in the square at Delft. Thus extremes of gravity give place at times to the extremes of boisterous high spirits.

There is material for the seriousness of Rembrandt and the humor of Frans Hals. It is not for me to attempt to reconcile these apparent opposites; but perhaps this fusion of qualities has something to do with the judgment and taste which make their modern as well as their ancient architectures so satisfying—severely utilitarian, but pleasingly balanced and in harmony with the environment. Holland is less disfigured by what is new than any country I know.

* * *

THE UNALTERABLE ESSENTIAL character of great waterways and water-borne traffic—in spite of steam and motor engines—may have something to do with this. After a week of journeying amid these rivers and canals, a companion said to me: "I never supposed there were so many ships and barges in the world as we have seen in seven days." Holland is the meeting-point for the traffic of all the oceans of the world, for that of the river Rhine and all its connecting waterways. Watching these barges laden with coal, timber and farm produce of all sorts, we realize something of the magnitude of the movement of prime commodities on whose exchanges the world so much depends; and how grave a matter it is to impose national checks on it. But, for all the checks, for all the artificial barriers, still they move, in their thousands, these vast sedate barges, on the purposeful voyages through the waterways of Holland.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Broom

I HEARD
the autumn wind
sweep, sweep the sky all night;
I saw in dawn the cottonwood's
worn broom.

KEITH THOMAS

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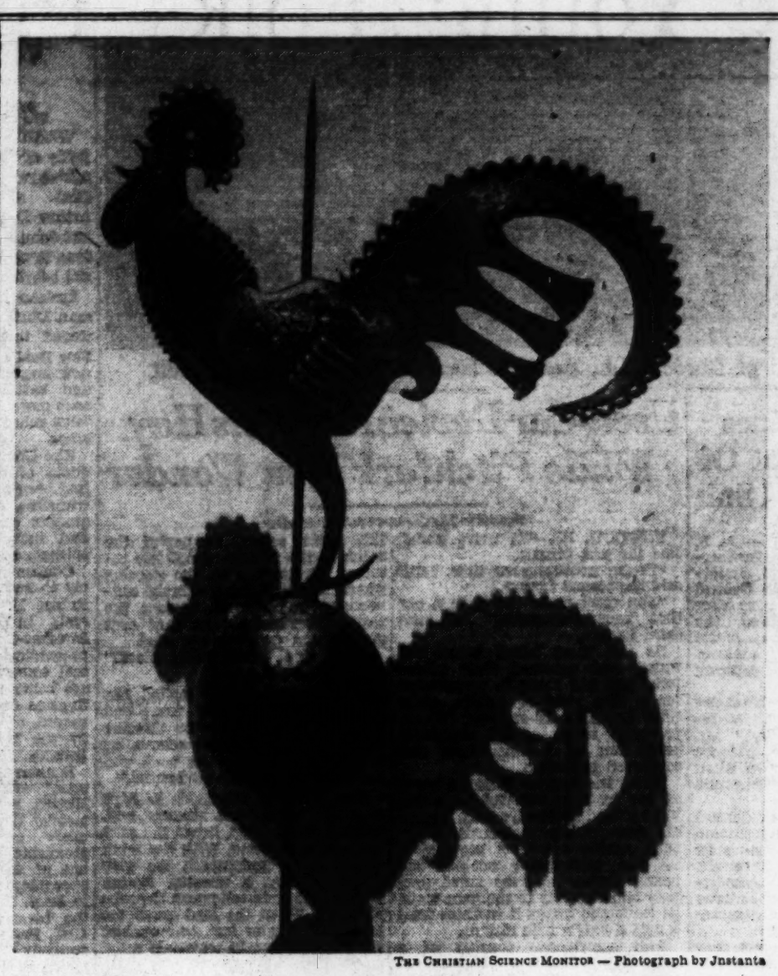

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Jnstanta

A PORTUGUESE WEATHERCOCK

IN THE days when Portugal was a great maritime power, her seafaring fame was suggested by the coiled and twisted cable cut in stone above the church porches. This decoration is peculiar to Portugal, and is seen in no other country. Still higher on the building, perched on the steeple or spire, twirls the weathercock.

The craftsman has quite obviously delighted in the buoyancy of his bold design. Yet the bird has a look of pride. One can imagine that on still days he stares from his high perch with haughty detachment on the neighboring fields, while in dignified protest against every errant breeze that blows he twirls this way and that. Should the gale be ever so wild, not a feather of his magnificent tail will be ruffled.

This silver cock is modern, but he will endure. The workmanship is sound, and when village folk scurry to the shelter of their homes, he will disdain the freakish folly of the winds.

Clothed in Orange Sponge

ONE of the most beautiful objects I have ever seen was washed out of black mud by the gentle stream of water from the hose—an oval bit of orange sponge, a broad spindle about three inches in length. I turned it over and reason for its shape was revealed. Incased within was an exquisite, sculptured, long-spined murex shell, well below the surface but clearly visible through the translucent, delicate tint of shallow sponge tissue. It was like a dainty cameo brought to view by a lapidary's craftsmanship, a butterfly in amber, a marvelously colored living fossil in the making. At the mouth of the shell there was an opening to the surface, and as I held the sponge in my hand I saw a movement deep within and a pair of stalked eyes like turquoise-topped match sticks peered out at me. This little hermit crab had a home fulfilling all requirements; for himself it was safe, a shelter in a hard marble cavern, which was in turn encased in a complete, indelible, spicule-filled skin of living sponge. And to me and my friends it afforded a satisfying emotion of wholly unexpected and harmonious beauty. Six more of these sponge-covered shells came up, every shell different, but all equal in loveliness. The hermits could keep their sponge vines trimmed about their doorstep, but it would seem certain that in the course of time the amount and weight of growth at the sides and over the roof would finally clog and hamper the movements of the little guest and force his removal to a new home adorned with less lush animal shrubbery.—From "Zaca Venture," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

On the Value of Taming the Arctic

I AM back in my home at London. Behind me is a journey of almost twenty thousand miles, into an Empire of the future. It introduced me to a variety of people: many enthusiastic, full of love and faith in their work; some unhappy and broken by one of the most decisive turns in human history; most of them kind and helpful, a few narrow-minded and prejudiced. There was very little adventure of the twopenny magazine type, but a wealth of romance and thrill in a higher sense. I saw a great community of men and women struggling against nature, carrying the flag of human victory into a world which seemed untamable wilderness until yesterday.

The first realistic question put to me, by friends and by myself, was: Is it all worth while?

Will it be of standing value to them and to us?

Value is a relative conception. We must make it clear first of all from what point of view we start off, on what standards we base our consideration, on what scales we measure. "*Commercial* value?" Even that is not sufficient qualification in this case. Russia and the capitalist world are organized on different lines. Production both here and there claims to be for the satisfaction of human demand in goods and services. We believe that private initiative and competition, and the motive of individual profit, are the strongest incentive to efficient creative activity. The Russians hold that the high standard of modern industrial organization requires collective effort, social control, planned economy. This enterprise of developing the Polar regions for industry and transport is a tremendous enterprise. It requires enormous expenditure. It requires simultaneous work in many fields: scientific exploration, pioneering in the wilderness, support by wireless and aviation; continuous vigilance. . . . It would be impossible, or at least it would be slowed down to an incomparably lower tempo, without the closest co-ordination of all these factors. Many of the supporting services will never yield an active commercial balance in themselves. The Polar stations are a kind of police safeguarding the interests of man against the tricks and lawlessness of nature.—From "40,000 Against the Arctic," by H. P. SMOLKA. (New York: Morrow.)

Then Russia Awoke to Ballet

BALLET, as we know it today, is Russian Ballet. No Slavic creation this, for we all know something of the beginnings of Dance, of the tremendous part it has played in the history and lives of peoples. And it was late in reaching Russia. Actually, it was not until the latter half of the Nineteenth Century that the Russian bear was awakened from his long winter's sleep. Until then, Russia's culture was a hybrid thing, with France, Italy, and Germany exerting a powerful influence on music, painting, literature, and the dance.

And then Russia woke. Stepped forth her painters—in that line that gave us Aivazovsky, Repine, Vereschagin, Seroff, Roerich, Bakst, and Benois—bringing to the world a new and startling beauty. Poured forth her golden horde of great literature through the pens of Pushkin, Lermontoff, Gogol, Dostoievsky, Turgeniev, Tolstoy, Tchekov. Sounded forth the music of her heart in Tchaikovsky—who, despite the charges of his Italianate leanings, is hailed today by Stravinsky as being the most Russian of them all—Borodin, Balakirev, Moussorgsky, Glazounov, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tcherepnin, Gretchaninoff.

Keeping pace with this awakened intellectual life, came that thing we know as Russian Ballet, through the superb Imperial Ballet, the Diaghileff Russian Ballet, to those manifestations of Russian Ballet we have with us today.

No one insists that there is anything fundamentally Russian about Russian Ballet. Yet the fact remains that, despite the knowledge we have that the Russians borrowed from, copied, and adapted from every source that would give them inspiration, they worked on and developed the knowledge they acquired, molding it, tempering it to their needs, forging it in the furnace that blasts away all else save beauty, revealing it to the world as the electric art it is.—From "Ballet Profile," by IRVING DEAKIN. (New York: Dodge.)

Our Need Is Met

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, are many helpful and uplifting statements. One of the most outstanding of these we find on page 494, where she says, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." When this passage was first read by one new to the teachings of Christian Science, it seemed almost startling. The words "always has" in the first clause, and "always will" in the second, were very seriously pondered, until eventually it was seen that here was a statement of scientific accuracy, one which bespoke the fulfillment, with certainty, of the promises and goodness of our loving and beneficent Father.

To the weary invalid looking longingly for health; to the one suffering under a sense of lack; or to the troubled heart seeking confidence and peace, there comes today the often-proved truth that God, divine Love, is here, now and always, and that He is invariable and boundless good.

Pursuing sincere inquiry as to the scientific certainty of good in the experience of God's children, the student, while attempting to solve a business problem not long afterwards, saw a new and brilliant radiance shine upon that favorite passage of Scripture (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

It was his duty at that time to call upon one of his best customers. After some conversation, yet without solicitation or persuasion, the rate at which the student had been selling his services was voluntarily raised by the buyer—reputedly a hard bargainer; and once more the truth that every human need is always met by divine Love was demonstrated. This practical experience naturally prepared the way for further fruitful effort.

To those apprehending something of the nature of spiritual being, such proofs are in daily evidence. To every sincere inquirer as to how the work of divine Love takes place it may be lovingly pointed out that the first essential step in the study of Christian Science is to learn that, since God is divine Spirit, He must needs be approached spiritually. Because He is Spirit, He is necessarily expressed by spiritual ideas, love, holiness, and activity. Such divine qualities are reflected by spiritual man, who is "the compound idea of God including all right ideas" (Science and Health, p. 475).

One who is troubled with a sense of lack will find that what he is actually suffering from is a dearth of spiritual ideas. Was not this verified when the Way-shower, in his Sermon on the Mount, exhorted his hearers to seek and practice those divine qualities enumerated in the Beatitudes? To walk in the way of righteousness; to do as we would be done by; to stand for spiritual values; in short, to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," is ever the way by which our needs are met.

It requires earnest consecration to discern and demonstrate the entirely spiritual nature of God and His creation; yet to begin to lift thought from its long settled confidence in matter and place reliance on the things of Spirit, is taking an all-important step. Paul saw that life and peace are the reward of spiritual thinking. God's man has no need that is not already completely met.

Paul and John spoke of those who apprehended the Master's teaching, that is, those who believed on him, as having eternal life. This full, complete, eternal life, then, will be revealed to those who discern Christ, Truth. Yet mankind strangely persists in the belief that eternal life can be attained only through a process of dying. Experience, reason, and logic, however, show us that now is the time to know and accept God, good. Man forever enjoys perfect life as the reflection of God.

Spiritual understanding reveals the fullness, repose, peace, and satisfaction of true being, which are available now. To wait for what Paul called "the last enemy" (I Corinthians 15:26) to intervene before one can enjoy the omnipresence of God, good, is not consistent with divine revelation. Man's need is forever met in divine Mind, and this understanding enables the so-called human mind to lay aside its belief in many minds and to grow toward the recognition of harmonious being.

Let the one in need seek spiritual ideas; let him pray for them, cultivate them, cherish them, and thus learn the significance of what the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science wrote in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 306, 307): "The Psalmist saith: 'He shall give His angels charge over thee.' God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." She adds: "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

НАШИ НУЖДЫ ВОСПОЛНЕНЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В КНИГЕ текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," труде Мэри Бэкер Эдди, имеется много таких утверждений, которые нам помогают и мысленно возносят нас. Одно из таких наиболее выдающихся утверждений мы находим на странице 494 где Мгз. Эдди выражается так: "Божественная Любовь всегда восполняла и всегда будет восполнять всякую нужду человека." Фраза эта чрезвычайно поразила одного человека, впервые прочитавшего ее, для которого учение Христианской Науки было еще ново. Слова: "всегда восполняла" в первой части фразы и "всегда будет восполнять,"—во второй, заставили его глубоко призадуматься, пока он не пришел к выводу, что тут идет речь о точном строго-научном утверждении относительно несомненного осуществления обетований и доброты нашего любящего и благодетельного Отца.

Факт, что Бог, божественная Любовь с нами, как теперь, так и всегда, и что Бог есть неизменное и безграничное благо,— факт этот неоднократно доказанный на практике, становится теперь известным истомленному больному, тоскливо мечтающему о здоровии, тому, кто страдает от нужды и, наконец, тому, чье измученное сердце жаждет надежды и успокоения.

Продолжая искренне заниматься вопросом о том, имеется-ли научная уверенность в факте существования добра в жизни детей Божиих, один ученик Христианской Науки вскоре после этого стал пытаться разрешить одну деловую проблему, и вдруг для него пролился новый яркий свет на это любимое место из Писания (Матф. 6:33): "Ищите же прежде Царства Божия и правды Его, и это все приложится вам."

В то время он должен был наведаться к одному из своих лучших клиентов. После некоторого разговора и без всяких с его стороны просьб или уговоров, сам покупатель, славившийся между прочим своим умением выжимать цены, добровольно повысил цену на предлагаемые учеником Христианской Науки услуги. И вот еще раз была доказана правда о том, что божественная Любовь всегда восполняет всякую нужду человека. Этот удачный опыт разумеется проложил путь для дальнейших плодотворных усилий.

Подобные доказательства ежедневно наблюдаются теми, кто хоть сколько-нибудь понял характер духовного бытия. Каким-же образом проявляется действие божественной Любви? Тому, кто этим искренно интересуется, может быть с любовью указано, что первым и самым существенным шагом при изучении Христианской Науки является познание следующего факта: Бог есть божественный Дух и поэтому приблизиться к Нему можно только духовно. Так как Бог есть Дух, то проявляется Он, конечно, через посредство духовных идей, любви, святости и активности. Эти божественные качества отражаются в духовном человеке, который является "составной идеей Бога, включающей все правильные идеи" (Science and Health, стр. 475).

Тот, кто страдает от нужды, увидит, что фактически он страдает от скудости духовных идей. Не подтвердил-ли это Путеводец в Нагорной Проповеди, когда он увещевал своих слушателей искать и проводить в жизнь божественные качества, перечисленные в Заповедях Блаженства: идти по пути праведности; так поступать с другими, как мы хотим, чтобы поступали с нами; стоять за духовные ценности; словом, искание "прежде Царства Божия и правды Его" всегда является тем именно путем, которым нужды наши бывают всегда удовлетворены.

Для того, чтобы распознавать совершенную духовную природу Бога и Его творения и доказывать это на деле, надо всецело себя этому посвятить. Но когда мы начинаем мысленно подниматься над издавна установившейся верой в материю и помещать наше доверие в то, что духовно, то этим мы уже сделали чрезвычайно важный шаг вперед. Павел знал, что жизнь и спокойствие являются наградой духовного мышления. Божий или духовный человек не имеет нужд, которые не были-бы уже полностью удовлетворены.

Павел и Иоанн говорили о тех людях, которые понимали то, чему учил Учитель, иначе говоря о тех, которые уверовали, что в нем вечная жизнь. Поэтому эта вечная жизнь, полная и целостная, раскроется тем, кто увидит Христа, Истину. Странно однако, что люди упорно продолжают верить, что вечная жизнь достигается только после смерти и через смерть. Опыт, разум и логика показывают нам, что теперь наступило время познать Бога, благо и принять Его. Человек, как отражение Бога, имеет вечную жизнь навсегда.

Духовное понимание открывает нам полноту, покой, мир и довольство подлинного бытия,—и все это доступно нам теперь, в настоящем. Совершенно несовместимо с божественным откровением предполагать, что для того чтобы иметь вечносущего Бога нужно дожидаться вмешательства той, которую Павел назвал "последним врагом" (I Кор. 15:26). Нужды человека всегда восполнены в божественном Разуме и понимание этого факта дает так называемому человеческому разуму возможность отбрасывать свое верование во множество умов и развиваться в своем познавании гармоничного бытия.

Пусть тот, кто находится в нужде, ищет духовных идей, пусть молится, чтобы они к нему пришли, пусть культивирует и лелеет их,—и тогда для него станет ясен смысл того, что пишет Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки в своей книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 306, 307): "Псалмопевец говорит: 'Ангелам Своим заповедает о тебе—охранять тебя.' Бог дает вам духовные идеи, а они в свою очередь дают вам нужное на каждый день." И далее она добавляет: "Какое нам дано славное наследие благодаря пониманию всеблагой Любви! Мы не можем просить большего: мы не можем желать большего: мы не можем иметь большего."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Song of the Potter's Wheel

SING a song of the potter's wheel,
With the soft clay rising.
Turning and whirling and centering it true,
In the skillful hands of the potter.
Rising, and knuckling, and building anew,
Shape after shape emerging,
Until he is satisfied—that is enough!
And the whirl of the wheel is over.

D. H.

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U. S. Court Upholds Rights Of Free Speech in Jersey City

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27 (AP)—The CIO and allied organizations won a Federal court order today restraining Mayor Frank Hague and fellow Jersey City officials from "deporting" members, or interfering with their rights to speak in public parks, distribute leaflets, and carry placards.

The decision—on file in the U. S. District Court Clerk's Office, but not yet available for full quotation—restrains Mayor Hague, State Democratic Leader and Vice-Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and his fellow officials of New Jersey's second largest city in four particulars. It forbids:

1. Any interference with the plaintiffs' right to be in and go about Jersey City, and so prevents any further deportations.

2. Any interference with the plaintiffs' right to distribute the admittedly innocuous leaflets and circulars which they had been distributing."

3. Any interference with the plaintiffs' right to carry "the admittedly innocuous placards which they had been carrying."

4. Any interference with the plaintiffs' right to speak in the public parks for which they sought permits. (The decision did not deal with arguments by the plaintiffs that they had a right to hold meetings and make speeches on the streets.

The decision was handed down by Circuit Court Judge William Clark, who as district judge sat at the trial last spring of an injunction suit brought by the Committee for Industrial Organization, the American Civil Liberties Union, and several co-plaintiffs. They asked that Mayor Hague and his colleagues on the city administration be enjoined from interfering with their organizational activities.

In his opinion, which Judge Clark has expressed hope will be appealed, he recommended "a modified form of public censorship"—a requirement that an advance copy of a speech must be furnished to authorities in cases where "the particular persons applying for permits had on previous occasions addressed similar audiences with resulting disturbances."

Judge Clark said mention of Communism was not needed in the decision because it was unnecessary to "speak of the particular allergy with which the people of Jersey City were portrayed as afflicted, because the proof of the idea allegedly giving rise to that condition rested on double and triple hearsay."

Business Men Urge Men Not to Unionize

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Organized Endicott businessmen, Oct. 26, issued a formal public letter to the 20,000 employees of the Endicott Johnson Shoe Corporation and 4,500 employees of the International Business Machines Corporation, urging them against unionization.

Declaring that under the National Labor Relations Act employers are prohibited from defending themselves against "the vicious propaganda that is now being distributed to the workers," the directors of the Endicott Board of Trade and the Town of Union District Businessmen's Association announced their intention of a campaign "to convince Endicott workers that the welfare of the community as a whole will best be served by maintenance of the status quo (open shop) in capital-labor relations."

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INTEREST ON NEW DEPOSITS BEGINS NOVEMBER 1

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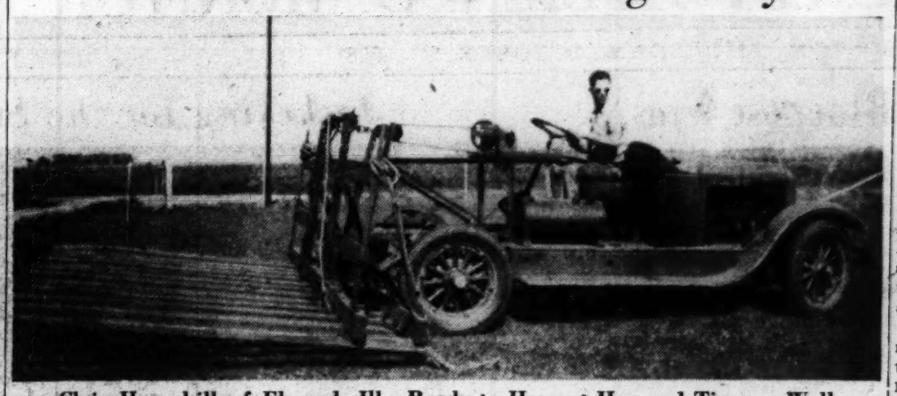

Clair Hemphill of Elwood, Ill., Ready to Harvest Hay and Time as Well

Greyhound Lines Facing Threat Of Brotherhood Suit

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, threatened, Oct. 26, to sue the Central Greyhound Lines for damages after the company had served the Brotherhood with a 30-day notice of cancellation of their contract covering bus drivers expiring Dec. 1.

"Greyhound lines have been doing everything they can to re-establish a company union," Mr. Whitney said. "We have evidence that company officials have hired agents to spread propaganda against the union."

R. W. Budd, President of Central Greyhound, said the cancellation was based on a reported move by a group of drivers to have the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees designated as bargaining agency for the drivers.

"This issue among drivers may raise some question as to the proper bargaining agency," Mr. Budd said, ". . . and it was decided to give such cancellation notice until the situation clarified itself."

Mr. Whitney said "this is a local movement by the Greyhound management to bring in another organization."

The Brotherhood now has contracts with Ohio, Central, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Canadian, Capital, Richmond and Eastern New England Greyhound companies. Mr. Budd said the cancellation notice was served for Central, New England, Canadian and Illinois.

The Brotherhood was certified as collective bargaining agency for 1,300 Greyhound drivers on Sept. 14, 1937. The present contract went into effect last Dec. 1, after a seven-day strike which paralyzed Greyhound service in 11 northeastern states.

Postal Telegraph Strike in Chicago Comes to an End

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Striking employees of the Postal Telegraph Company returned to their jobs today under a temporary agreement reducing the work week from 48 hours to 46 and providing for extra overtime pay.

The nine-hour strike ended shortly after midnight today. Frank B. Powers, President of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, said the agreement would be effective until the conclusion of negotiations which will start by Nov. 15.

Mr. Powers said the management agreed to limit the work week to 46 hours and to consider two hours as overtime, for which employees would be paid double the hourly wage rate.

The union chieftain said the employees would receive the same pay for 46 hours under the agreement as they had received previously for 48 hours.

The strike was called in cities where the union, an AFL affiliate, has agreements with the management or an organization among employees. Mr. Powers said the walkout was in protest against the Company's refusal to negotiate a 44-hour week in accordance with the new wage-hour law.

He said the strike order was directed to 1,500 employees but that apparently less than 1,000 were affected. Employees in Houston, Texas, and Louisville, Ky., defied the strike order and those in Jacksonville, Fla., withdrew from the union and affiliated with the rival CIO group. Dallas workers, declaring they had not received a strike order, stayed on the job. The Indianapolis Postal management announced the entire force had walked out. A union official said Kansas City employees engaged in a "stay-in" strike which hampered the company at one of its key relay points.

Vandenberg Denies Candidacy in 1940

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 27 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, commenting on President Roosevelt's denunciation of the Dies Committee proceedings, called last night for "an official verdict" on six "topics which warrant equal if not greater vigor of presidential condemnation."

Michigan's Senior Senator spoke on behalf of Frank D. Fitzgerald, former Governor and Republican candidate for the office now held by his successor, Frank Murphy. President Roosevelt's statement referring to the Dies Committee also was an endorsement of Governor Murphy, who is seeking re-election.

Mayor Charles D. Rettie's introduction of Senator Vandenberg as "the next President" brought a reiteration by the Senator that "I am not a candidate for any office."

Diplomats Honored

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Edinburgh City Council today conferred the freedom of the city upon both United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. Labor members objected unsuccessfully to granting the honor to Mr. Chamberlain.

Used-Car Device Harvests Hay While Pitchfork Men Wonder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, Ill.,—"It won't work," said the first farmer.

"You're wasting your time, son," said the second farmer.

"You can't make hay with a car that runs backwards," said the third farmer.

So the three hiked home last winter and groomed their pitchforks and hay rakes in preparation for a rich yield of alfalfa, while Clair Hemphill, 25-year-old farmer, proceeded to ignore the pessimistic predictions of his neighbors and continued puttering.

Today the farmers glance at heaps of hay in their own fields waiting to be loaded by hand, as Mr. Hemphill drives a car backwards to the barn, nosing a pile of hay before it. The contraption enables the young farmer to keep three men busy handling hay in the barn while he loads and brings it to them from a field a half a mile distant.

The contrivance consists of a homemade sweep rake attached to the rear of an automobile chassis.

"I got the idea," said Mr. Hemphill, "when I read two lines in a paper concerning a Nebraska farmer who built a similar machine. As far as I know, this is the first of its kind in Illinois."

With little more than a set of tools and his imagination to serve as assistants, Mr. Hemphill commenced work on the machine during the slack winter season. A visit to a used car lot netted a battered 1927 Buick sedan. He parted the sedan in the middle, completely reversed the gears, reset the steering wheel column, clutch and brake connections, and throttle to face the rear axle. Finally a brilliant coat of red barn paint was applied.

"How does that thing steer?" asked some one.

"Like a motorboat," replied Mr. Hemphill. "Usually the front end of a car responds to the steering wheel. Here the front wheels go straight ahead and the back end slides around the curves behind."

Bumping over the fields in high gear, he approaches a windrow, and, without slacking up, drops the rake teeth to the ground. With the teeth sliding along underneath the wide ribbon of hay, a weaving motion causes the ray to roll up on the rake platform. When the load grows too heavy, a shift to low gear enables the machine to take on nearly a ton of alfalfa.

"The advantage of reversing the running order of the car," says young Hemphill, "is that the weight of the motor behind counteracts the weight of nearly a ton of hay in front. Also, by placing the rear axle under the load, the traction is where it is most needed."

With the year's crop of alfalfa settling in the haymow, Clair is now developing a plan by which he intends to use his contraption for the purpose of spreading fertilizer.

Wage Pledge Given By Western Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Partial settlement of the wage-hour problem confronting the Western Union Telegraph Company was seen here today in the agreement reached between the Company and the Association of Western Union Employees guaranteeing the maintenance of full-time workers' wages, even though work hours are cut.

The agreement specified that workers in large cities are to work 46 2-3 hours for 48 hours pay, while those in smaller cities and rural areas will work 50-2-3 hours for 54 hours pay. The contract was said to add $1,000,000 a year to the Company's pay roll.

It does not settle, however, the admittedly thorny question of pay for messenger boys. The Company has petitioned the Wages and Hours Administration to exempt messengers from the 25 cents minimum wage law, saying that otherwise it will be forced to let several thousand messengers go. A ruling is expected on Monday.

At the same time, the American Communications Association, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, announced that it had obtained the reinstatement of 39 messenger boys discharged by the Postal Telegraph Company. The Union has also recommended to its members acceptance of a Postal Company proposal to amend working hour schedules to conform with the new federal law, yet to maintain wage levels.

New York Towboat Compromise Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A compromise agreement reached by towboat operators and workers is seen here today as guaranteeing peace on the harbor's tugs for another year.

The agreement, reached by the International Longshoremen's Union and owner representatives last night, on the basis of settlement proposed by Mayor La Guardia, calls for a closed shop, overtime pay for Sunday, better working conditions and a pay rise of $7.50 a month for unlicensed men and $5 a month for licensed men. Previously the Union had demanded an increase of $10 a month for unlicensed employees. Representatives of the New York Towboat Exchange appeared for the owners.

The negotiations were conducted while the men were at work, Mayor La Guardia having persuaded them to end their five-day walk-out while a settlement was being reached.

Citrus Canning Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Citrus canning is rapidly developing into one of Florida's leading industries, recent figures released by C. P. Persons, District Manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, show. The total number of cases of No. 2 cans of grapefruit segments, sweetened and unsweetened grapefruit juice, orange juice, citrus salad, combination juice and orange segments for the 1937-38 season was 8,260,441. The figures were compiled in co-operation with the Florida Canners Association.

Dies Continues Inquiry Despite President's Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—A majority of the seven-man Dies Committee rejected the plea of two New Deal members, Representative Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts and John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, that it postpone further controversial hearings until after the election.

Instead of postponement, Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas continued testimony directed against New Deal Governor Frank Murphy, now engaged in a difficult re-election battle in Michigan, thereby once more defying President Roosevelt's vehement defense of the Governor.

The Committee received its usual quota of denials from those who had been named as Communists by witnesses before it. Today's telegraphic crop of denials was large and includes a number of new epithets against the Committee.

Chairman Dies also issued a reply to last night's curt letter from Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General, in connection with the Strecker-Bridges deportation case proceedings. To Senator Dies' original complaints that the case was not being presented in full to the Supeme Court, Mr. Jackson, in response, offered to amend his brief, by the insertion of any material Senator Dies proposed.

Senator Dies had promised a "surprise" witness in place of Homer Martin, head of the United Automobile Workers, who was indefinitely excused from appearing, promising the substitute would be one of the most "sensational" yet appearing. The witness turned out to be J. E. Creighton, reporter for the Lansing, Mich., State Journal (Ind. Republican) who related objectively as eyewitness events which took place around the State Capitol, June 7, 1937, when Governor Murphy addressed the "Lansing Labor Holiday" strikers. Mr. Creighton said his testimony had previously appeared in print.

Senator Dies polled his committee on continuing hearings by telegraph. Besides the Chairman, Starnes of Ala. and Mosier of Ohio, Democrats, and Thomas of N. J., and Mason of Ill., Republicans, voted to "get the facts" now, without delay.

London Sees Roosevelt Speech As Slap at Munich Agreement

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt's speech against "peace by fear" appeared today to offer new ammunition at a strategic time for critics of maintaining peace through concessions to dictators.

These critics saw the President's radiocast last night as an implied slap at the peace of Munich, which became the direct issue in a Parliamentary by-election at Oxford today, the first since the Czechoslovak crisis brought Europe to the brink of war.

Officials made no comment, but political quarters attached significance insofar as the Munich Accord was concerned to Mr. Roosevelt's assertion "peace by fear has no higher or more enduring quality than peace by the sword."

Ignored by German Press

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—DNB (official German news agency), under the caption, "Election Speech of Roosevelt at the Expense of Other Countries," devoted six lines today to last night's address on foreign policy by the American President.

Three lines explained the occasion whereafter the item continued: "In connection with the present election campaign, the President painted in blackest colors the 'threats by militaristic foreign states.' Roosevelt furthermore devoted himself sympathetically to 'the helpless and persecuted' Jews, etc. etc."

In marked contrast to the brief treatment given the President's speech was DNB's report on the address of former President Herbert Hoover.

The German agency distributed extensive quotations and directed attention to the point that Mr. Hoover's declaration "stands in strong contrast to Roosevelt's observations broadcast shortly before."

DNB especially emphasized Mr. Hoover's description of the Four-Power Munich Accord as a contribution to peace.

Rome Is Indifferent

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP) — President Roosevelt's condemnation of practices usually associated with totalitarian regimes was seen by observers today as a likely new target for Italian press attacks against the United States.

Persons in high Fascist quarters said little notice had been taken of the President's radiocast last night since they were concerned with "more important problems."

However, the Fascist press for days has been denouncing the rearmament plans of the United States and other Democracies as threats of aggression against totalitarian states.

Stefani, the official news agency, reported briefly that President Roosevelt "condemned peace which is imposed by fear and glorification of force" and "attemtped to justify" American rearmament as intended to defend the American Continent "against any armed aggression."

Flier Signs for Movie

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, veteran speed flier and stunt pilot, has signed a contract with Republic Pictures for a starring role in a film with an aviation background. The contract carries two options for renewal.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938

Definite Trend To Saltonstall Noted by GOP

Many Democrats signify intention of bolting Curley; Dever expected to carry State.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Repeated evidence that numerous lifetime Democrats will support Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Governor, and thus repudiate the Democratic Party for its choice of James M. Curley as its standard-bearer, has led numerous cautious observers to forecast a Saltonstall victory on Nov. 8.

While not forgetting the typical Curley closing drive in election campaigns, these observers are of the definite opinion that if these Saltonstall Democrats vote as they are now talking, Mr. Curley will be beaten, not by a large margin, but defeated regardless.

Woman Leader Revolts

An example of the Democratic revolt against the Curley candidacy is the action of Mrs. Joseph J. Deery of Boston, Chairman of the Women's Division in charge of the Gov. Charles F. Hurley primary campaign, in signing a circular letter calling for the election of the Republican nominee.

Mrs. Deery is an executive of the Independent Women Voters Club which distributed the circular letter yesterday.

"We are in the midst of a serious situation. The issue is good, clean, honest government vs. ballyhoo, dictatorial rule and broken promises," the letter read in part.

"It is our clear duty to go to the polls on Nov. 8 and vote for Leverett Saltonsall for Governor, the man whose entire public life is founded upon sincerity, integrity and truth."

Split Tickets Forecast

Along this line, various persons' connected with the finance committee report that contributions have been received from numerous Democrats who state they are voting Republican only on the head of the ticket and are remaining Democratic on all other state offices.

Of course, the Curley counter attack is designed to prove that a similar revolt is taking place within the Republican party against Mr. Saltonstall on the basis of his so-called anti-labor record and his general conservatism.

But thus far most of the Republicans found on the Curley election cart are Republicans normally found supporting Mr. Curley, such as Curley-appointed officeholders, or disgruntled Republican office holders, such as Warren L. Bishop, District Attorney of Middlesex County, who were turned out of office in GOP primaries.

Labor Supports Curley

Of course, one of Mr. Curley's big political assets is the official support of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Labor's Non-Partisan League, CIO. Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, predicts that, with labor's support, Mr. Curley will win by 75,000 votes. Mr. Taylor insisted labor men are thoroughly aroused by what he called Mr. Saltonstall's erroneous claims to labor friendship.

Yet, as in other years, many members of organized labor are ignoring the official position on the election and are voting for Mr. Saltonstall despite the Curley attack upon his labor record. Not only do these laborites include lifelong Republicans but many men who never voted Republican before.

In addition, many laborites who voted for Mr. Curley for Governor in 1934 against Gaspar G. Bacon but who voted against him in his 1936 defeat by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., are still against him this year, despite his pro-labor record. Many of these men have criticized, under cover, the official action of the Federation in supporting Mr. Curley, considering such action particularly short-sighted in view of Mr. Curley's record on other issues directly affecting all Massachusetts citizens.

Opposite Labor View

Should the election result in the third successive defeat for Mr. Curley, official labor will receive one of the sharpest public rebukes ever administered to this group in Massachusetts.

And not the least of those who would enjoy administering such a

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Weather

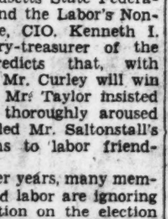
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light showers are probable this afternoon and early tonight, followed by clearing and cooler late tonight; Friday generally fair; moderate variable and southerly winds shifting to westerly by Friday.

Maine: Cloudy and possibly light rain, slightly cooler in northwest portion tonight. Friday fair.

All New England Except Maine: Cloudy, slightly cooler preceded by light rain tonight. Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds over south portion and moderate south winds shifting to northwest on Friday over north portion. Weather overcast possibly with light rain tonight. Fair on Friday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	52	Minneapolis	34	34
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	46	46	New York	50	50
Denver	42	42	Norfolk	52	52
Helena	42	42	Philadelphia	54	52
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	80	80	Washington	54	52

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 27.
B—Minimum, October 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:38 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Friday 2:13 a. m., height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:15 p. m.

Belmont Churches Start Drive to Keep Town Dry

Boston News Today

Campaign to Keep Belmont Dry Opens

A militant fight to keep liquor out of Belmont, dry since 1859, was started last night by the ministers of 11 Protestant churches with the co-operation of J. Watson Flett, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

Stating that there were "certain interests" anxious to have the voters approve the referendum allowing the sale of alcoholic beverages in some form, the Rev. Charles Bidwell, pastor of the Waverly Congregational Church, said that more than 5,000 letters to members of their respective churches would be sent out as the beginning of the campaign.

A meeting of the Belmont Ministers' Association sponsoring the action will be held Tuesday at the home of the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilder Foote to discuss further action.

Closer Ties Urged By French Envoy

In an address to 700 members and guests of the Societe Historique Franco-Americaine, Count Rene Doynel de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, last night called for closer bonds in the traditional friendship which exists between the two nations.

The meeting and banquet at the Hotel Statler, followed a busy day in which the Ambassador called upon the Governor and the Mayor, Cardinal O'Connell, and was honor guest at a luncheon given by James B. Conant, President of Harvard.

During the day he avoided reference to international problems.

The Ambassador is in Worcester today as the guest of the municipality. Tomorrow he will be the guest of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at luncheon, and on Saturday will be the guest of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Survey Is Made Of Harvard Voters

Despite a denial by a Cambridge election commissioner that a probe of alleged fraudulent registration of Harvard students as voters was requested by their department, Police Captain John J. Canney said today that his inspectors bureau was operating in plain clothes and making a complete card index of new voters in the Harvard section.

He said the work had been going on since the City Council had requested it from the Election Commission and that special attention was being given to registrations from residences not listed last January.

Lanere Placed In Merged Firm

Joel J. Lanere, Vice-President and General Manager of the Bay State Fishing Company prior to the time it was taken over by the General Seafoods Corporation, Oct. 20, today was given charge of production operations of the combined companies, according to J. L. Alphen, Vice-President and General Man-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Navy Day Program On Boston Common

Navy planes roaring overhead at noon and radio amplifiers roaring from Parkman bandstand apprised downtown Boston that this City was doing its part in commemorating the 17th anniversary of Navy Day.

Public exercises on the Common brought out a long list of speakers whose addresses were keyed to patriotism and the navy as the first line of defense. Charlestown Navy Yard observed open house during the day and tonight a Navy Ball will be held at the Copley Plaza under the auspices of a citizens' committee directed by the Navy Post of the American Legion and the Fleet Reserve, South Shore Branch.

Former Representative Joseph F. O'Connell presided at the exercises

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Browder as Forum Speaker Protested

The organization of the Newton Youth Movement launched a campaign last night to secure several thousand signatures to a petition requesting Mayor Edwin O. Childs and the School Committee to stop the scheduled appearance of Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, as a Newton Community Forum speaker on Feb. 19.

Mr. Browder is listed to speak with Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Lawrence Dennis, avowed Fascist author, in a three-cornered presentation of world politics.

Edward J. Martorana, President of the organization, criticized the city officials responsible for allowing the use of the new High School auditorium for the meetings.

Walter M. Taylor, secretary of the Forum and Newton high school teacher, when informed of the petitions said the Forum wished to present competent speakers on national and international problems and if some outlined programs contrary to American principles the people should then be better equipped to cope with them.

He urged supporters of the petition to attend the opening meeting to hear a discussion of "Look Out for Propaganda," and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., on Nov. 6.

Licensing Board Finding Deferred

At the close of a session which continued until almost 1 o'clock this morning, the Somerville Board of Aldermen voted to take a week before returning a decision on reinstating or continuing the suspension of Lawrence J. Sheehan, a member of the City Licensing Commission.

The Commisioner was suspended Oct. 1 by Mayor John M. Lynch on a charge of soliciting a bribe. In the presence of a crowd of 500 which jammed the aldermanic chambers, Mrs. Ethel M. Christie, a restaurant keeper, testified that in discussing obtaining a beer and wine license with Mr. Sheehan six months ago she asked him, "How many palms would I have to grease?" and he replied she would only have "to just pay one and we would divide it up." At a hearing on Sept. 28 Mr. Sheehan testified he "was only joking."

Socialist Candidate Key To Connecticut Campaign

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27—Jasper McLevy is the big question mark in Connecticut's election campaign. Bridgeport's Socialist Mayor, running for Governor against Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, and Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, has made the campaign a three-man race.

Estimates of Mayor McLevy's vote, growing through the campaign, have run from 50,000 to 100,000. In a State which will probably cast a total vote of 600,000 in an off-year election, the Socialist fortunes may well determine the outcome. Here and there an enthusiastic McLevy follower or a particularly nervous Republican or Democrat is beginning to talk seriously about the possibility of his election.

Single Issue

Hammering away at a single issue, the exposures of graft and bribery among Democrats and Republicans in the Waterbury grand jury case and the Merritt Parkway land purchase investigation, Mayor McLevy is drawing overflow crowds in city and village alike. Invited to Hartford to address an estimated 400 persons, he talked to 1,600 in the largest auditorium in the City. A "citizens' committee" working for the Mayor has had some success in raising campaign funds and the Socialist candidate has hired radio time more freely than in the past.

Hitting out at both old Parties, Mayor McLevy has been practically ignored by his opponents. Republican speakers talk about the Democrats. Democratic speakers talk about Republicans. Both parties, recognizing that the McLevy vote will be larger than he ever has drawn, are striving to keep their own ranks intact, hoping the Socialists will draw principally from the other party.

The Socialist Party vote, normally, is negligible in Connecticut. Whatever vote Mr. McLevy gets Nov. 8 will be a personal vote for him, or a protest against the two older Parties. The man who can tell where that protest vote is coming from and in what numbers has the key to the election in the state.

Rehabilitation

Governor Cross's special committee on hurricane rehabilitation tackled its assignment, with first definite proposals coming from the Subcommittee on Agriculture. The

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Bluenose Wins Over Thebaud To Keep Title

Old Saltbanker defeats Gloucester's pride to end 18 years of close rivalry.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing, men can only echo the remark William Roue, her designer, once made in a moment of modest admiration: "I only wish I knew what makes her go."

For the Thebaud's crew, and her host of backers, the deciding race will long be remembered as a day of "what might have been." Many a Gloucester supporter is saying today the vessels should have gone to the line on Tuesday despite the dusting they might have taken from the tail of the southeast gale that spent itself that day. Everybody knows, of course, that Tuesday's wholesale breeze and running sea were made to order for the Thebaud in her present racing trim. But the Bluenose had come out of Monday's snorter so badly cut up aloft that the only sporting thing was for the committee to order a day's breathing spell to allow the Canadians to bend their loose ends together.

Off to Slow Start

Towing out for the deciding race, the Thebaud's crowd was still storming about the mis-spent day, and stewing over gentle offshore zephyrs that bore the Bluenose up from Boston. No one could deny that it looked like the defender's day as the two vessels fiddled around the line with hardly a ripple or cloud in all that hazy vastness of sea and sky.

Two hours elapsed before there was wind enough to start the schooners. By noon it was breezing up. Both ships had a good way on, but as they jockeyed around the Coast Guard Cutter Chelan, Bluenose seemed more alive than Thebaud in the light going and noticeably quicker on the helm. At 12:05, the Chelan tied down her whistle, and now it was do or die.

Capt. Angus Walters crossed with a lead of five seconds but Skipper Cecil Moulton, had the challenger berthed nicely to the windward. Ballasted so lightly that she showed a big chunk of her bilge to the lightest catspaw, Bluenose began to open water ahead of the Thebaud. At the end of a half-hour's sailing, the champion was five or six lengths to the good, sliding along easily over a gentle swell, with the Thebaud turning up a deep furrow under her prow and standing as straight as the spires of Gloucester.

Set Fast Pace

At that the schooners were stepping out at a handsome gait. Halfway to the first mark in this 36-mile lopsided triangle, the vessels were logging 11.5 knots—better than 13 miles an hour if you were to try it on your speedometer. It was a close reach of 14 miles.

At this point, fortune was flirting with Captain Walters, and the dour little Downeaster hopped right in her lap. He strutted around the deck of the Bluenose like the cock of the walk that ne certainly was in the light breeze, pecking at a line here and a sheet there, crowing at the men aloft; and once when the patrol ship Arras stood too close ahead on the defender's course, he flapped his wings furiously and scared her off until the Bluenose had passed clear of her propeller wash. He even aimed a verbal belaying pin at the committee boat which had taken up station within the apex of the first turn instead of keeping to leeward of the mark. As the Bluenose jybed, the bellicose bantam on the Canadian's quarterdeck protested loudly that the cutter was killing his wind.

It was a great first act, but the crew in the Thebaud was missing the show By heady sail-carrying and smart, split-second shifting of topsails, Thebaud forged a few seconds nearer the Bluenose—and the cup. But always there was the wind, or lack of it, for the deep-ballasted challenger to contend with. On the broad reach to the second mark, the Thebaud gained and then lost as the wind let her up. At the turn, Bluenose led by four minutes.

It was a 9½-mile beat to the finish off Nahant. But the breeze fished another trick out of its bag and now it really began to blow. It was the challenger's last chance. Apparently nobody in the Thebaud stopped to realize that it was only the very remotest chance when she tacked for the homeward leg with the Bluenose a good half mile to windward, because the challenger hitched up his belt and waded right in as if they expected to win.

Both took a long port hitch across the approach to Salem Bay, past Marblehead and Tinkers Island, laying the buoy dead to the Southwest Breakers. It was anybody's guess which had pointed higher and footed faster on this long board, but nobody needed to guess whether or not the Bluenose was still leading. Thebaud enticed her rival into a short tacking duel, but it was a dying gesture. The jig was up. The Bluenose was coming about and making for the line.

She came down in a smother of spume, with her great sails thundering and her lee rail slithering the sea asunder, with her people clinging to the roof-pitched steepness of her sea-soaked planks, men hauling, men running; men shouting; halyards smoking in the blocks; her great homely bow trampling the sea white. The Chelan gave her a long blast as she rushed by—the winner, and still the champion.

Now Thebaud was tacking, and hauling hard on the wind, roaring down on the Chelan at the leeward end of the line. She came with a mighty move on, kicking the spindrift over the focsle head, sousing the taut hollows of her headsails, flinging it aft; and all you could hear was the muffled thunder of shaking canvas, and the swish, swish, swish of the sea beneath her prow. On she came in a last tremendous rush, with three men clawing frantically at her wheel under a leaning precipice of sail that swept like a storm cloud over the stern of the Chelan.

It was all over when the Thebaud raced past, heading straight into the sunset with sheets aflying—the end of a race, the end of an era in the affairs of fishing men and ships.

After 18 years, the Americans had failed, 2 minutes and 50 seconds short of the cup. If, after all that time, a good big boat can beat a good little boat by only that margin, surely there is glory enough for even the loser. But for the Thebaud's crew, the last race will always be remembered as a day of "what might have been." If the wind had held up— If they had raced in Tuesday's blow— If— Today there is joy in Lunenberg, but only gloom in Gloucester.

Legends of Sailing Days

The day of sail has ended, but the legends of their fabulous speed will live long in the wakes of these two tall schooners. Many a good ship has left the ways at Essex in quest of the cup. There was Marty Welch's winning Esperanto; dainty Elizabeth Howard, famous among fishermen as "the white ghost of Gloucester," lost at sea, untested; Clayton Morrissey's able Henry Ford; the stately Columbia, long since missing at sea; the marvellous Mayflower, never tried, that beat the Yarmouth mail boat across the Bay to Boston one windy winter day. And now the Gertrude L. Thebaud, last and loveliest of Gloucester's parade of Grand Banks fishermen.

Yet after nearly 20 years of racing, an old Nova Scotia saltbanker still surpasses them all. Nobody has ever found the secret of this lordly Lunenburger's amazing swiftness. Wise old fishermen only shake their heads. And William Roue of Halifax, still wondering at the marvel he has wrought, can simply say: "I only wish I knew what makes her go."

Jockeying for the Start

By a Staff Photographer

The Bluenose Wins Again

The Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, left, and the Bluenose of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, winner of the fifth and final race for the International Fisherman's Trophy, just before the start.

Red Cross Funds For New England Set at $1,400,000

Some 20,000 New England families affected by the recent hurricane and flood may have real cause for rejoicing Thanksgiving Day, for that is the day by which the American Red Cross expects to be able to tell each family the amount of aid it will receive.

This announcement was made today by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, who is in Boston attending a conference of Massachusetts chapters in progress at the Hotel Somerset.

The Red Cross, he said, is now in the second, or rehabilitation, phase of its work, and it has examined about one-third of the 17,000 applications received. This figure is expected to reach 20,000, representing about 90,000 persons. All applications are expected to be examined before Thanksgiving. He noted that original estimates of $500,000, as the amount necessary to meet conditions in New England, have been raised close to $1,400,000. The balance between what New England contributes and the total will be met with money from the national disaster revolving fund.

Mr. Davis, who was head of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1935, arrived here last night and attended the dedication exercises of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's new headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street. The building was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky of Boston. Mr. Ratshesky was formerly Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. August Belmont, representing the Central Committee of the National organization, also attended the exercises.

Charter Fight Holds Stage In New Bedford

Aroused interest in city government outranks spectacular charges against officials.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 27—This textile manufacturing city, like a growing number of communities in the United States, is taking a keen interest in the operation of its city government.

Some of this interest is aimed at getting to the bottom of rumors regarding the administration of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, now in its second year, and has resulted in the indictment of the Mayor, half of the City Council and five-sixths of the Board of Aldermen on charges of attempted bribery.

Quite apart from such a development, however, is the quiet, painstaking study of the city's 90-year-old form of government by almost the entire citizenry—a study that began long before the spectacular indictments were handed down and was entirely unconnected with them.

Mayor in Spotlight

Prosecution of the Mayor and other city officials has attracted wide attention outside the city, as such affairs always do, but the most significant and valuable development—the rise of popular interest in local governmental matters—has been ignored.

Whether Mr. Carney and his associates are guilty, or whether they are innocent and are being "persecuted" as he charges, will be determined in a month or two in the courts. Then that episode will be over.

There will remain, however, an upsurge of civic sentiment, a vigilance about governmental operations, that will benefit this industrial city of 112,000 population for years to come.

In the forefront of public discussion is a proposal for a new city charter to replace the present one adopted in 1847 after New Bedford, prospering by its success as a whaling port, changed from a town to a city.

Seek New Charter

Sponsors of the new charter urge that the present one be filed with the old whaling prints in the Public Library and that a new document, providing for a small, single-chambered council with run-off elections, be adopted.

Discussion of the subject is approaching a climax. As a result of the action of 7500 voters in signing a petition for a Plan B Charter, as it is known under Massachusetts statutes, a referendum on the proposal will be held Nov. 8.

The city's only newspaper, the Standard-Times and Morning Mercury, is editorially advocating the new charter, while opponents have established their own weekly, The Leader, to assail the new plan.

Mayor Opposes Plan

The question is being debated over the radio, at club meetings and on street corners. The political organization of Mayor Carney is fighting the change, while the Nonpartisan Citizens' Charter Committee headed by Arthur W. Forbes, has set up rival ward and precinct committees to make door-to-door appeals for the streamlined charter.

It is a healthy condition—this city-wide discussion of public affairs. Whether New Bedford scraps its present nonogenarian charter or not, political observers believe the voters have been awakened to the need of increasing the efficiency of democratic processes. They expect the voters to be more intelligently critical than ever before of the actions of city officials in meeting such problems as taxation, unemployment relief and industrial activity.

New Bedford's period of self-searching is probably due in large measure to the educational efforts of its daily newspaper, the Standard-Times, published by Basil Brewer, which has campaigned for a new city charter for more than four years, sent its editor to study city governments throughout the country and engaged an expert of the National Municipal League to come here and analyze the city's present situation and form of government.

Newspaper Is Target

Because of this journalistic activity, Mayor Carney has sought to make Mr. Brewer, rather than the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable" new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Edith Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Extended for another week.

Movies

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Joel McCrea in "Three Blind Mice." 1:45, 4:45, 7:50, 10. Also "History Is Made at Night," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gladiator," starring Joe E. Brown. 2:09, 5:15, 8:20. Also "I Am the Law" with Edward G. Robinson. 3:46, 6:52, 9:53. Tomorrow: "Meet the Girls," with June Lang and Lynn Bari. Also "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie.

B. K. O. Boston—
Holding over "Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes in "Farewell to Arms." Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Give Me a Sailor," starring Martha Raye. 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," featuring Gracie Fields and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
Deanna Durbin, Leopold Stokowski, Adolphe Menjou and Mischa Auer in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with Billy and Bobby Mauch. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Strand—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." Also "Hold That Kiss," with Mickey Rooney and Maureen O'Sullivan.

University—
Bing Crosby in "Sing You Sinners." 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. 3:15, 8:25, 8:40. Also "Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Meet the Girls," with June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen and Ruth Donnelly. Also "My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also March of Time. 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan, and Harry Carey. Scollay: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:55. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:38. Tomorrow: "Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Also "Garden of the Moon," starring Margaret Lindsay.

Repertory—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter. Also "Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Siam," "The Mystery of Marhal Ney," Pete Smith on Football," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Kingdom for a Horse," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Phil Stalny's All-Girl Orchestra, "Demons of the Deep," Arthur Murray shows you "How to Dance the Shag," "Popeye & Katzenjammer Kids cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Elmer Schoettle, pianist, 8:30.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Illustrated lecture on the Congo and Europe by Thayer Soule. 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30.

Fogg Museum—
Illustrated public lecture, in French, by Prof. Marcel Aubert, Curator of Sculpture at the Louvre. Subject "French Sculpture of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. 4:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Skipper Is Just a Mite Upset Over Missing Race Trophy

Capt. Angus Walters of the Nova Scotia schooner Bluenose, the world's fastest fishing sailer by virtue of its victories over the Gloucester ship, Gertrude L. Thebaud, was more than a mite peeved today.

Capping a series of incidents which prolonged the fishermen's race over the past three weeks, Captain Walters was today informed that his beautiful Halifax Herald silver cup, trophy of supremacy, was—to put it calmly —missing.

The cup had been won by Captain Walters in previous races and was his own personal property, but he put it up as an extra prize for the series of races with the Thebaud. A Boston advertising man, a member of the Race Committee, arranged for it to be loaned to a department store for display in a window. It was supposed to be awarded the winner at ceremonies at the Chamber of Commerce building this noon.

But when Captain Walters appeared, there was no cup. A hasty call to the department store brought word it had been sent to the advertising man. He couldn't find it; the Race Committee couldn't find it. Captain Walters tapped his toe on the floor and otherwise indicated impatience.

But that wasn't the only cause for Captain Walter's perturbation. He had been promised $3,000 cash prize for winning the race, plus expenses, a total he places at $9,000.

It appeared, merely from cursory observation, that this sum, too, might be "missing". The Committee, at least was not hasty in producing it, despite the stacatto tapping of Captain Angus's toe. The Captain, in accents somewhat tropical, stated that the race, in loss of time, salaries, fittings and what not had cost him between $15,000 and $18,000.

The Captain, however, denied that he refused to race the Thebaud again, or any other fishing vessel. "But not off the Port of Boston," he asserted, with a look at the closed door behind which the Race Committee was in session.

Captain Walters said he plans to cruise the Bluenose south for the winter, exhibiting her and perhaps taking on a few races. He will return to the fishing banks next Spring.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Men with Wings"

The glint of chromium in an afternoon sun, the clean cold beauty of a white ship against a blue sky, a formation flight over the snowy swirl of white clouds—these exciting photographic subjects take to Technicolor as an amphibian does to water. And Technicolor does them proud in "Men with Wings," now on daily exhibition at the Metropolitan Theater.

The film looks back on the broad horizon of aviation's dawn and attempts to reconstruct the aerial cavalcade which began—in the United States, at least—when Orville Wright kept his frail ship in perilous flight for a few seconds over the dunes of Kitty Hawk. The historic pageant is particularized in the lives of two boys and a girl. Peggy Ranson (Louise Campbell) is the daughter of a pioneer airman who gave his life in a test flight. Pat Falconer (Fred MacMurray) and Scott Barnes (Ray Milland) are neighbors who Sent Peggy aloft in their earliest invention—a kite. At the time of the World War, Pat joins the air force overseas, while Scott stays at home inventing and perfecting fighting planes. Peggy goes to France and marries Pat.

After 1918, the trio—with unexplained wealth—form a plane company which goes into a tailspin in 1929. Pat, meanwhile, has become restless and, under the influence of alcohol, signs up to fight a war in Morocco. Scott, Peggy and some friends put their last money into a bomber for the army which, of course, proves hugely successful. At a testimonial banquet, word comes that Pat has perished in the war.

With all the ingredients of a superior movie, including a theme, why is it that 'Men with Wings" never gets off the ground? Well, for one thing, Robert Carson's screen play is still in the low altitude class when it comes to great writing. In the second place, the acting never emerges above the clouds of the girl-meets-two-boys class. And in the third place, William A. Wellman and his co-craftsmen have done a heavier-than-air job of picture making. For instance, during the war sequences, it is impossible to tell who is shooting at whom. And the excitement of burning planes and screaming struts and bursts of machine-gun fire has been done too well before to give us much of a thrill today.

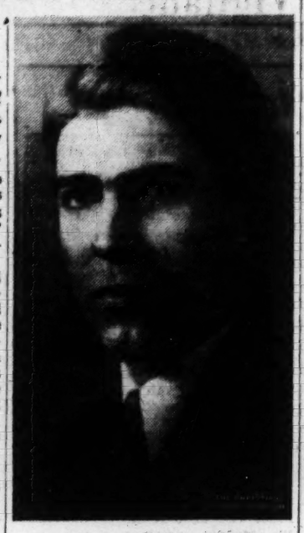
"Men with Wings" is worth seeing for the sake of its beautiful Technicolor photography. Andy Devine, Lynne Overman, Porter Hall, Walter Abel and Virginia Weidler deserve credit for their performances.

What the associate film, "The Road Demon," would be without Henry Armetta we should not like to say. Fortunately, it isn't necessary to say anything, because Signor Armetta is on hand being just about as funny as we have ever seen him. There are also other amusing Italian types, and Bill Robinson to do a dance. Otherwise, the acting is strictly elocution-school and the plot strictly kindergarten.

* * *

The South Station Theater is having its own "jitterbug" contest beginning tomorrow. "How to Dance the Shag" is the name of the short which pits "swing" against the "sweet" of Phil Spitalny and his girls, in color.

J. D. B.



Elmer Schoettle
Who is giving a piano recital tonight in Jordan Hall.

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Candidates Offer Revived Industry Hope to Bay State

While Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, told voters in Boston and surrounding cities of his opponents' ability to break campaign promises, James M. Curley, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, rallying in the central part of the State, made more promises and criticized what he termed Mr. Saltonstall's "vagueness."

At rallies in Cambridge, Medford, and Somerville, Mr. Saltanstall said: "I cannot give you oratory accompanied by a glibness of tongue born of long experience in making promises never meant to be kept, but I can give you honest service in every department of the Government.

"I can, and will, give security to the aged and opportunity for the young. I can, and will, retain Massachusetts industries and attract new industries to the State. I can, and will, provide real jobs at real pay. I can, and will, above everything else, keep every promise I make."

Mr. Saltonstall concluded with a pledge to co-operate in every way possible with the Federal Government in carrying out a flood control program, and asserted that under his administration labor woud get its rightful share of the profits of industry.

At the Boston Fish Pier rally, the Republican nominee said that he stood shoulder to shoulder with Senator Lodge in favor of a tariff policy to protect the Massachusetts standard of living.

Meanwhile in Worcester, Hudson, Marlboro, and Maynard, Mr. Curley blamed a hostile Republican majority in the Legislature, during his Administration, for his inability to carry out his program in its entirety. Pleading for a Democratic majority in both the House and Senate Mr. Curley said:

"If the liberal and humane program that I shall submit to the forthcoming session of the Legislature is to be adopted in its entirety, I need, and you need, a majority of forward-looking, broad-minded and warm-hearted men in both the House and Senate. That means Democrats." Describing the Republican Party, Mr. Curley said:

"It looks like the same old party, with the same old reactionary principles—which its present leaders are attempting to hide under borrowed plumage. It looks at best a repaint job—and not too good a job at that."

Mr. Curley said that Mr. Saltonstall and his spokesmen with their usual "vagueness" are promising to rehabilitate our industries, but said, that he, "James M. Curley can and will find means of aiding our industries to the fullest extent possible for the State Government to do."

Today's News in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 11)

ager of General Seafoods, and head of the merged companies.

The fleet of both companies now totals 23 trawlers. Mr. Lanere will have charge of the marine department, plant operations and engineering.

The merger was prompted by changes within the fishing industry which General Seafoods describes as "the second revolution in the industry within 100 years." The introduction of ice about the middle of the last century caused salt fish to give way to fresh and the "second revolution" refers to today's process of packaging fish, both fresh and frozen.

Negro Vocal Group To Make Its Debut

Despite personal economic problems and after sticking together for five years in rehearsal, "L'Afrikaine," a Negro mixed vocal group including children, makes its public debut tonight at 8 o'clock in Brown Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music. From 8:15 to 9 p. m. The concert will also be radiocast over short wave station W1XAL on its 6.04-megacycle frequency.

The group's teacher is Henry Gideon, organist and choir director of Temple Israel, Boston. The initial program will consist of selections from the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Iolanthe," nine Negro spirituals, and "Lochinvar's Ride."

Many Nationals In Coming Pageant

The pageant and ball to be given by the International Institute of Boston, Incorporated, in the imperial ballroom of the Hotel Statler, on Friday evening, Nov. 8, is the big annual demonstration of the Institute's success in the blending of local nationals.

In its effort to build up the best kind of new American citizens the Institute, quietly persisting, sometimes in the face of great difficulties, preserves all that is worth while in the immigrant's own background. The colorful folk customs, the handicrafts, the songs, and many beautiful inheritances which are, in the march of commercialism and dictatorships, disappearing from the European scene, are being zealously protected from the inroads of the machine civilization by the International Institutes of the United States.

Country songs and dances from Armenia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Lithuania, Norway, Poland and Russia will form the program of the Nov. 4 celebration. International cookery will furnish the refreshment at old-world sidewalk tables. There will be Albanian and Portuguese musicians.

Alleged Kidnaper Of Taxi Driver Held

Bail of $20,000 was set in Federal Court today for Anthony Farichuck of Winnipeg, Canada, after he had pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with violation of the Federal kidnaping laws. Judge Hugh D. McLellan continued his case for trial.

The indictment charges that the defendant with two other persons kidnaped a Lawrence, Mass., taxicab driver in December, 1936, and forced him to drive them to St. Louis. Of the other two named in the indictment, one is now serving a ten-year sentence in a Federal penitentiary and the other is out on parole.

Dr. Perkins Makes Four Appointments

Four major apointments in the State Department of Mental Health were made yesterday by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health.

Representative John R. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, who did not seek re-election this year, was named Assistant Business Agent of the department at a salary of $3,480. Albert E. Houde became Commissary Agent at a salary of $4,200, while Daniel F. Farrell, Assistant Secretary to Gov. Charles F. Hurley, was named to another $3,480 Assistant Business Agent post in the department. These appointments were obviously made at the direction of Governor Hurley.

The $5,400 to $6,000 post of Director of Hospital Inspection, a newly established position in the department, went to Dr. Francis H. Sleeper, assistant superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital.

At the same time, the Executive Council confirmed the appointment of Dr. Bardwell H. Flower, Assistant Superintendent of the Grafton State Hospital, as Assistant Commissioner, with a salary of $7,500.

Navy Day Program On Boston Common

(Continued from Page 11)

at Parkman Bandstand. The invocation was given by the Rev. Thomas B. Thompson, Chaplain of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

On the speakers' platform sat Rep. John W. McCormack, former Gov. Louis G. Brann of Maine, Capt. John S. Barleon, U. S. N., Chief of Staff, First Naval District; Col. Benjamin F. Miller, U. S. A., Chief of Staff, First Corps Area; Major John J. Sullivan, representing Gov. Charles F. Hurley; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John J. Maguire, State Commander of the American Legion; Lawrence Prendergast, President of the Fleet Reserve Association; Harry F. Boyce, Commander of Navy Post 297, A. L.

The Commonwealth Band of the Federal Music Project, under William Barrington-Sargent played during the program.

At 3:30 this afternoon a program for children was held in the Jordan Marsh Company auditorium. A motion picture, "Wings of Gold," was shown and Lt. E. P. Peabody of the Naval Reserve Station Base spoke.

Republicans See Democratic Aid For Saltonstall

(Continued from Page 11)

rebuke are those laborites who contend organized labor should not bestow its indorsement upon a candidate merely on the basis of his labor record.

Some observers interpret the vigorous campaign being conducted by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, as evidence that the Attorney General fears Mr. Curley may drag down the entire Democratic ticket Of course, others contend the Dever drive is merely designed to push his vote total past the 1,000,000 mark this year. Last year he received 910,000, more than any other Democratic state ticket candidate.

Few believe the Dever activity is due to his fear of the political strength of Clarence A. Barnes, whose legal ability is considered excellent, but who is rather new to state politics as a candidate. Regardless of the election fate of the rest of the Democratic ticket, it is freely predicted in various quarters that Mr. Dever and Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, will be re-elected.

Edgar M. Mills

Town Counsel Gets Embarassing Request

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 27—Judge Kenneth L. Nash, Town Counsel, was placed in the unusual position today of haying to decide the fate of a bill submitted to the town by one of his tenants for the use of her apartment as a branch library.

The tenant is Mrs. Gertrude C. Andrews, a Tufts Library trustee, whose bill for $50 for three months rent for her apartment as a branch library was withheld pending an opinion on its legality by the Selectmen.

She claims the bill is perfectly legal, as she receives no salary as library trustee and that the library board can spend its appropriation as it wishes. The building she uses is owned by Judge Nash.

Campaign for New Charter Holds New Bedford Stage

(Continued from Page 11)

efficiency of the city's government, the issue in the charter fight. He has accused the publisher of seeking to rule the city, although observers report no evidence that Mr. Carney intends to relinquish his own control of the city without a struggle. Moreover, the Standard-Times has scrupulously refrained from personal attacks on any one in the charter campaign.

It is to the specific provisions of the two charters that the Standard-Times and other advocates of charter reform have been directing public attention.

The charter advocates declare the city's present form of government is cumbersome, inefficient and outmoded. They say it was designed 90 years ago when American experience with city management was small, and that such charters have been discarded almost universally in the United States since that time.

Under the present system, New Bedford has a Mayor, a City Council of 24 members and a Board of Aldermen of six members, all elected by wards. Responsibilities and powers are divided among the three agencies—the Mayor and the two legislative chambers.

Single-Chamber Council

Advocates of the new charter say the two chambers have been deadlocked in the past by 12-12 votes in the Common Council and by disagreements between the Council and the Board of Aldermen. They favor, instead, a single-chamber council of 11 members—an odd number—as incorporated in the Plan B proposal.

Charter advocates look with disfavor on minority elections, which are possible under the existing charter. The present Mayor, they pointed, was chosen by less than one-third of the votes cast. The Councillors and Aldermen also were minority choices—but elected by a different minority, hence for a time antagonistic to Mr. Carney!

Plan B will make such a situation impossible by providing a special run-off election, at which the two highest candidates for each office will be the only ones on the ballot.

The Plan B group also contends that the new form of government will be simpler, easier to understand and easier to operate. The Mayor will have power to make all appointments, subject to approval of the council. Advance notice will be required before ordinances are passed by the council. The initiative and referendum will be provided.

The new plan, they declare, is neither radical nor experimental. It has been used successfully in scores of cities throughout the country. In Massachusetts, it has been adopted by Cambridge, Fitchburg, Lowell, Marlborough, Newburyport, Salem and Waltham.

Yet, with all their enthusiasm for the change, charter advocates make it plain that no system can assure good government, that this depends on selection of honest and capable officials. A simpler charter, however, will aid good government by giving citizens a shorter ballot, making it easier for them to fix responsibility for what is done, and assuring advance notice of legislative plans.

With such a charter, these advocates say, the new civic spirit evident in the city can be put to good advantage. With councillors under the new charter to be paid for their time, and five to be elected at large, business and professional men may be attracted to run for office. Plan B supporters declare. At present, the councilmen are unpaid and are mostly ward politicians several of whom are said to be on the WPA rolls.

Opponents of the new charter assert that the present form of government has operated successfully for many years and may be continued in use with possibly some minor amendments added by the Legislature. They point to the long service of Former Mayor Charles S. Ashley, who served for 32 years as New Bedford's Chief Executive, as evidence of efficient long-time operation under the present charter.

Some CIO labor leaders also contend that the very fact the charter would encourage businessmen to run for office makes it undesirable to them. They believe the Plan B movement is an effort of businessmen to obtain more economical government and thus save on taxes. This, in their opinion, may mean cuts in the relief rolls. At present, about one-fourth of the population is employed by the City Government, the WPA or direct relief.

In the meantime, the indictment of the Mayor and other officials is considered likely to lend indirect aid to the movement for a new charter by creating dissatisfaction with the present administration. Impartial citizens, of course, are suspending judgment until the trials, which probably will be after the referendum.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WBZ** Talk, Karl H. Von Wiegand, correspondent, on "Adolf Hitler—The Man as I Know Him."

7:30 **WIXAL** (6.04mc), "The Call of Far Horizons": "England."

8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour: ninth anniversary program; Walter Huston, in sketch; Vincent Lopez, orchestra leader; Walter O'Keefe; Lou Holtz; Joe Cook.

8:00 **WEEI** Kate Smith's Variety Hour: Glenda Farrell, screen player, guest; "Aldrich Family" sketch; soloists; chorus; orchestra.

8:15 **WIXAL** (6.04mc), "L'Afrikaine," Negro mixed choral froup, in spirituals and songs, from Brown Hall, New England Conservatory.

9:00 **WNAC** "Good News of 1939": Clark Gable, Lionel Barrymore, and Rita Johnson in scenes from "A Free Soul"; Meliza Korjus in songs from "The Great Waltz"; Robert Young; Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; chorus; orchestra.

10:00 **WNAC** "Music Hall," with Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedian; Ogden Nash, poet and humorist, guest; Ralph Bellamy, screen player; Irene Jessner, opera singer; chorus; orchestra.

10:00 **WEEI** Columbia Workshop drama: Archibald McLeish's "Air Raid," with Orson Welles and Aline McMahon.

10:00 **WBZ** "People I Have Known": Ranson Sherman, master of ceremonies, interviews John Mulholland, Chester Morris, and James Sherman, magicians; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.

10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work": story of American pottery industry.

10:30 **WBZ** Ballet Russe of Monte Carlo in Offenbach's "Gaitie Parisienne"; John Martin, dance critic, commentator; from Metropolitan Opera House.

Election Speakers

Democratic

5:45 **WMEX** For J. M. Curley.
7:45 **WAAB** Francis J. Roche.

Republican

6:25 **WBZ** State Committee.
7:15 **WAAB** Malcolm E. Nichols.
8:30 **WBZ** State Committee.

Referenda

6:45 **WNAC** For taxi bill.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Music; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport report	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Political talk
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Swing"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Enoch Light's Or	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Talk on Adolf Hitler	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Football Prophet	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Stars Fell on Uncle	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet";	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or.;	Eban"; comedy sketch	Yankees; Walter Hus-	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 chestra; Ted	Political talk	ton in sketch; Vincent	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Talk
8:45 Straeter Choir	Eastman School of Music	Lopez	Wallenstein	Music; sport; talk
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Eastman School of Music	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	variety program with	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Rakov's Orchestra	Robert Young, m. c.;	We Want a Touchdown:	Talk: Judge Salvatore
9:45 teur hour	Rakov's Orchestra	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	Cotillo
10:00 "Columbia Work-	"People I Have Known":	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Ross Pierce's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:15 shop"; "Air Raid"	orchestra; soloists	John Scott Trotter's	Concert Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "Americans at	Ballet Russe: "Gaitie	Orchestra; Ralph Bel-	Concert Revue; soloists;	Mickey Alpert's Orch
10:45 Work"; interviews	Parisienne"	lamy; Ogden Nash	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; m	News; weather	News Service	Orchestra	Sports comment
11:15 Sports;	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Address; Chas. Edison	"Day's End"
11:30 Leighton	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Halloween Hay Ride	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Morning Review"	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music	"Musical Clock"	Talk; "Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Boosters' Club	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion commentator
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan";	"Smile Parade"; Variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show with R. Sherman	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk; pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	Air"	W. Peterson, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Studio talk	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Carolyn Pryce	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	"Piano Team"
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbillies	Gospel songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; Musicale; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Political talk	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	A. Amadon, D. Tirrell	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Studio talk
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Harmony team
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Music Appreciation	"Two on a Shoestring"	K. and B. Arnold, songs
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour"; Dr. Walter	"As You Like It"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Damrosch, conductor;	Sport report	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:45 of the Air"	"Betty Crocker"	lecture; orchestra	Sport report	Frank Gellinas, songs
3:00 'Syncopation Piece'	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Harvard University vs.	Sport reports
3:15 'Syncopation Piece'	"Continental Varieties"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Radcliffe Debate	Sport reports
3:30 Talk	orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard University vs.	Sport reports
3:45 Music; talk	Forecast; news	"The Guiding Light"	Radcliffe Debate	Sport reports
4:00 Rubbertown Revue	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstave Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 Pop Concert	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Melody Four"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Musicale; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Melody Four"	Sally Winston, songs
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	A. Rollini's Orchestra	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Ben. Bridges; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Orch.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Warden Lawes' Criminal	Lucille Manners, so-	Cam. Com. Plan "E"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 drama	Case Histories	prano; Robert Sim-	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	Political talk	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphonic Strings"	Shirley Winters, songs
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	Political talk	Orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Music; sports; talk
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Political talk	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Organ and piano
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	'Sugar-Cane Davis' Or.	Variety program
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days'e	"Moonbeams"; mixed	Variety program
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:00 "Grand Central	Army-Notre Dame Foot-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	ball Salute	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Jack Berch's music	Felix Knight, tenor	Political talk	"Jazz Nocturne"; va-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	"Uncle Ezra"	riety program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 11)

farm group outlined a program to replace blown-down shade trees, replant farm woodlots and steer fruit growers with ruined orchards into other lines of agriculture.

The Connecticut State College Extension Service, it was proposed, should make an inventory of the number and variety of shade trees on lawns, roadsides and village greens, that were destroyed, and then should serve as clearing house for a vast co-operative tree-buying program. Orders for trees would be pooled, special rates secured from nurseries, and deliveries scheduled to avoid unnecessary mileage, it was planned. Towns, cities, or private individuals would be eligible to participate in the buying plan.

To encourage replanting of denuded forest areas, the subcommittee proposed a similar inventory of existing nursery stocks, and suggested establishment of a State nursery if private stock were not sufficient.

Fruit growers, whose business reuires heavy capital investment and a long wait for dividends, should be encouraged to develop "sideline" crops to piece out incomes while they wait for new orchards to develop, it was agreed. Diversification should be sought so growers would not all select the same sideline.

Fishermen Aid

Fishermen, perhaps the hardest hit of any occupational group in the hurricane and tidal wave, contributed $2,500 to the Red Cross campaign to aid sufferers from the storm. It was to be used along the shore, "or in any way seen fit by the National Red Cross," wrote Jerry S. Leblanc of Mystic, Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern New England Fishermen's Association, to Robert A. Shepard, Red Cross State Director.

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State Heeds Call To Run Wage Law In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 27—Until such time as other provisions are made by the new Federal Wage and Hour Administration, the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor will handle affairs in New Hampshire, where it will cover about 64,000 workers.

It is understood that plans of the Federal department call for use of State facilities as much as possible, and provision has been made for State departments to be reimbursed.

While New England headquarters for the Wage and Hour Administration will remain in Boston, New Hampshire is expected to open a State office in either Manchester or Concord.

For the time being, inspectors for the State Bureau of Labor will report on complaints of violation of the law, and will forward the complaints to the Federal organization.

State Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davie believes that the administration of the law will meet practically no opposition. "Everyone we have been in contact with," he declares, "has shown a disposition to go along with the law; and we haven't heard of anybody who wants to reduce his personnel." The Commissioner believes the experience of his department proves that the minimum wages established by the legislation will not tend to become the maximum.

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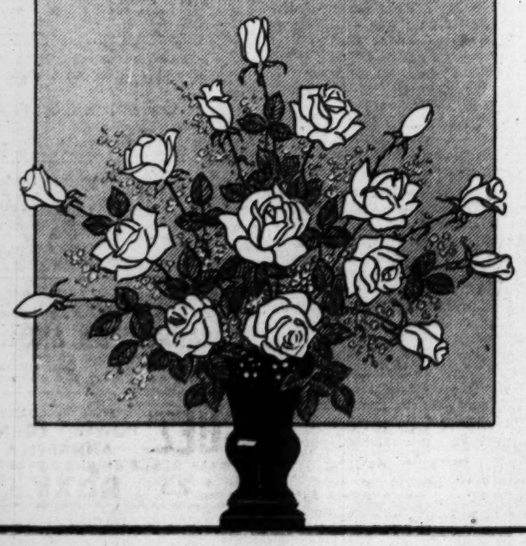

Aviation, Royalty, Youth in Screen's New Romances

Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland, and Louise Campbell (top left) in "Men With Wings," Now at the Metropolitan; Mischa Auer (top right) in "You Can't Take It With You," at the State and Orpheum

"If I Were King," Starring Ronald Colman Opening Today at the Paramount and Fenway

Deanna Durbin and Melvyn Douglas in "That Certain Age," held for another week at the Keith Memorial

'You Can't Take It With You' Of Best Capra Film Quality

Movies of Moment

"The spire of meaning," as Galsworthy called the thematic structure which gives intellectual backbone to dramatic writing, is not often apparent in Hollywood masonry. Film architecture tends rather toward the leaning tower style for its inspiration. The result is that a film with a genuine theme to back up its plot externals comes as a real event.

Such an event is passing today at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, where Frank Capra's "You Can't Take It With You" opens its local engagement. We call it Frank Capra's picture because although the original by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart took the Pulitzer Prize in 1937, the play could not be expected to pass through Mr. Capra's hands without receiving the hallmark of his abilities.

But "You Can't Take It With You" does more than this. It adds the latest piece of evidence to the growing conviction that Frank Capra is Hollywood's master builder. Mr. Capra combines Pope's advice that "the best study of mankind is man" with his own unfailing ability to bring out the significance of whatever situation he dramatizes.

It is not that Mr. Capra tries to deliver a "message." Such an effort might very well defeat its own end. Furthermore, in humor and humanity, Mr. Capra is too much the Puck to become the Polonious. It is merely that he seeks in his situations means for expressing their inner and broader meanings. And that is why Frank Capra's ideas attack the nostrils of our imagination with the exhilarating pungency of burning leaves in the autumn air.

"Lady for a Day," "It Happened One Night," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "Lost Horizon"—Capra successes all—are memorable as much for the ideas as for the entertainment they offered. And one must not forget that in all these instances, Director Capra's script writer was Robert Riskin. Mr. Riskin fills this same important collaborative office in "You Can't Take It With You."

The theme in this instance happens to be that the life of temporal riches is but a brief three score years and ten, whereas the values of kindliness, sincerity, and freedom of thought are everlasting.

Cast in important roles for the film are Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Edward Arnold, Mischa Auer, Ann Miller, Spring Byington, Donald Meek, Samuel S. Hinds, H. B. Warner, Halliwell Hobbes and Dub Taylor. Joseph Walker photographed.

The companion feature is "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice.

Wings Over the Met

Elsewhere in these pages will be found a review of "Men With Wings," which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater, with Ray Milland, Louise Campbell, and Fred MacMurray. The film was made by William A. Wellman, himself a war flier and the director of the memorable "Wings."

In making the picture, Mr. Wellman says he collected the best stunt fliers he could find in Hollywood and then didn't try to clip their wings. You can't sit in a canvas chair with a megaphone several thousand feet up in the air, so Mr. Wellman had to make his directions fairly general. His method was to draw out what he wanted on a blackboard or illustrate it with model planes. The pilots would then take off, fly sometimes 50 miles from the operating base, perform the required stunts and then return. Not until the rushes were screened some 48 hours later would Mr. Wellman know how his birdmen had performed.

"Men With Wings" is said to be the first airplane picture ever made in Technicolor. It follows the dramatic history of aviation through its first three decades. Prominent in the supporting cast are Lynne Overman, Porter Hall, Andy Devine, and Virginia Weidler.

"The Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie and Bill Robinson, accompanies.

Holdovers and M. O. T.

"Behind the Maginot Line," the latest March of Time, is being added today to the holdover program at the Keith Memorial Theater. That, if memory fails, consists of Deanna Durbin's latest starring film, "That Certain Age," and Joe Penner in "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off."

Melvyn Douglas, Irene Rich, Jackie Cooper, John Halliday, Juanita Quigley, Jackie Searl, Peggy Stewart and Nancy Carroll surround Miss Durbin, who sings "My Own," "Be a Good Scout," "You're Pretty as a Picture," plus "Les Filles de Cadiz," by Delibes and the "Romeo and Juliet" waltz from the opera of the same name.

Ronald Colman, having averted the siege of Paris for two weeks at the Metropolitan, continues to perform that service for "If I Were King" in his reckless, romantic, dashing way at the Paramount and Fenway. It moved over this morning. Mr. Colman plays Francois Villon, a subtle foil for Basil Rathbone's excellent Louis XI. Frances Dee, Ellen Drew, Henry Wilcoxon and Alma Lloyd are in the cast. "The Mysterious Mr. Moto," with the indomitable Mr. Lorre, also takes up quarters at the Paramount and Fenway today.

For those who take their terror in double doses, the Keith Boston announces the continuance of Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein" and Bela Lugosi in "Dracula" for another week.

Age Board Member Named

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 27 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows yesterday nominated Edgar W. Russ, Aroostook County potato grower and legislator, to the State Old Age Assistance Commission and designed a present member, Nettie C. Burleigh, of Vassalboro, to assume the chairmanship vacated by the resignation of Allen C. T. Wilson, of Presque Isle.

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Police Training at Crime Detection Academy

Three New England police officials are attending school to learn the latest methods in scientific crime detection.

The trio—Chief of Police James W. Tonra of Brookline, Sergeant Henry E. Madden of Newport, and Officer Rossa E. Couture of Fall River—are among the representatives of 37 law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States who are studying up on this matter of law enforcement and crime prevention.

The officers have recently begun their course at the National Police Academy, sponsored by the United States Department of Justice in Washington and will attend sessions through November. Upon completion of the required course they will each receive a rating, and if they pass the examinations successfully they will receive diplomas at graduation ceremonies from another New Englander, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

Upon graduation the trio will return to their respective police departments and will instruct their fellow officers.

The Department, however, is not seeking to tell local departments how to function. Nor is it trying to supersede state and local responsibility and authority.

"The keynote of the program is co-operation," Attorney General Cummings points out. "The activities of Federal, State, and Local authorities must be co-ordinated in a friendly spirit without an attempt on the part of any to encroach on the sphere of the others. In most respects the crime problem is a local problem and the Federal Government can concern itself only with interstate aspects, and with those phases of it which affect Federal activities."

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, believes that the National Police Academy "removes the argument for the establishment of a national police, which I think is impractical and undesirable. It gives to the local authorities the same control they have now, plus the benefit of additional training, and does not superimpose upon them any bureaucracy from Washington. Added to that it bridges over that gap between local and Federal law enforcement officers, which is very important. It eliminates the jealousies that sometimes exist and helps to do away with friction which may develop.

"We feel that if a man will come here and live with us for 3 months, go to Quantico and camp there for a week and take our gun training, that man will be able to speak our language so that when the time comes that we have a kidnaping case in a particular city, let us say, Boston, Captain James T. Sheehan, who was our first outside trainee, would be aware of the assistance we needed and so would be able to secure the co-operation which is necessary for good law enforcement."

The three New England police officers were selected from a long waiting list, Department of Justice authorities revealed.

The course of study is patterned closely after the curriculum provided for the Special Agents of the FBI. Among the subjects which the three New Englanders will study are scientific and technical usuages, firearms training and first aid, investigations, enforcement and regulatory procedure; tests and practical experience; administration and organization of police agencies, report writing, and special instruction in the mehods of organizing police training schools and instructing law enforcement officials.

Vigilance Urged in Upholding The Tenets of Civil Liberties

Maintenance of civil liberties, credo of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, was vigorously upheld yesterday afternoon by Arthur D. Hill, former District Attorney, addressing the League's School of Politics, at the Hotel Sheraton.

Declaring that only when one looks abroad does one realize the extent of the United States citizen's good fortune in having a free press, courts open on equal terms to all citizens, and judges free and independent, Mr. Hill urged zealous watchfulness to preserve the fundamental law upon which civil liberties rest. "We should remember," he said, "it is not only necessary to guard against that latent intolerance and inability to give full freedom to others that are inherent in human nature. We must also keep in mind that belief in freedom which will allow full expression of any ideas, however erroneous, in the conviction that in the long run those ideas which are sane and wise are likely to prevail."

Congress

Taking as his subject, "What can we do with Congress?" Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College, recommended giving the federal government enough power to operate efficiently, indicating it sufficient for the individual voter, who could not be expert in all phases of legislation, to know the general direction of government and show his reaction through Congress. He declared there existed "no reasonable relationship between the government reorganization bill and dictatorship."

Discussing, at the luncheon meeting, the pros and cons of the biennial sessions proposed for Massachusetts, Mrs. Fritz M. Marx, Chairman of the League's Department of government and its operation, pointed out that while the estimated saving of $300,000 a year sounded considerable, actually it amounted to only one-third of one per cent of the State budget.

Married Women

Reflecting the League's opposition to legislation sought by the referendum on the Nov. 8 ballot, in 55 districts, barring married women from public service, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, League Chairman of government and the legal status of women, stated: "The fundamental argument is that to have the best personnel in our government service we must choose on the basis of qualification." If the married women, who could be proved not to need a salary, were eliminated from public service, she declared, "jobs thus made available would probably not be apportioned to people in need but to friends of politicians."

Plan E for Cambridge was supported by Mrs. Donald Born, President of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, as the only means by which thousands of citizens could hope to be represented in local government.

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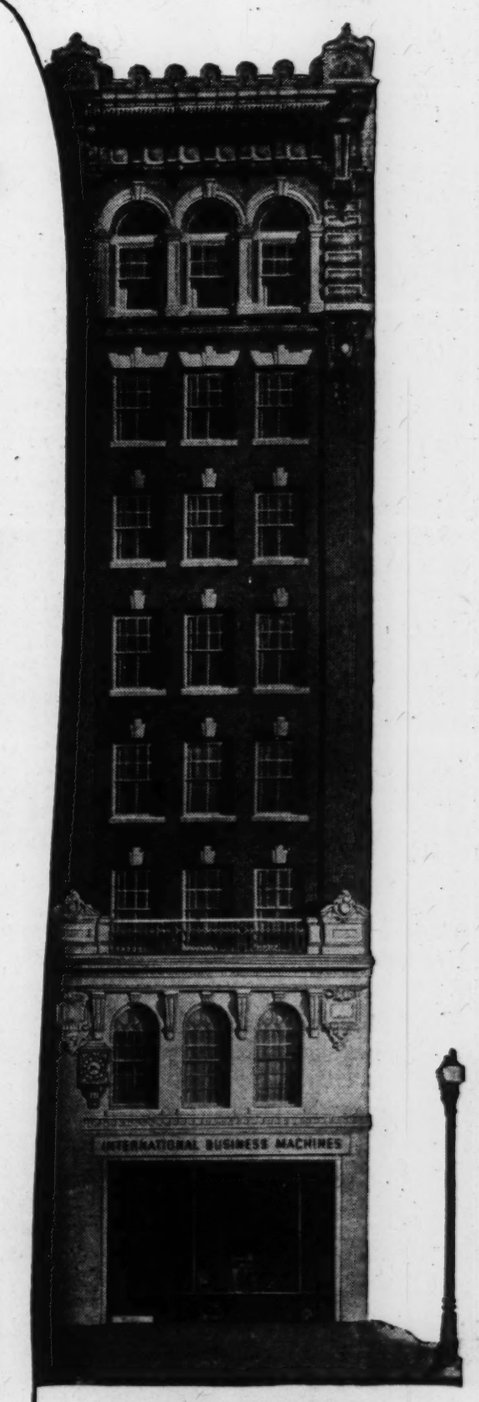
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Tigers to Bring Heavy Line for Harvard Game—Olympics Lose Star Left Winger

Harvard an Even Chance Against Invading Eleven

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those Tigers from Princeton, N. J., are next upon the program for the Harvard footballers. Their invasion here Saturday brings what Cambridge folks hope will be a slim chance for Harvard to score a first victory for the season. And when we say slim, we mean slim.

Princeton has the better record on paper, but Harvard seems to have a better team than the records indicate. With the fortune of football likely to sway either way at any time, the two teams really should enter the affair on an even basis.

On the one hand the Crimsons should have a wholesome margin regarding experience. Princeton presents a green team by comparison, but fast, and a line which averages 200 pounds from tackle to tackle, and 190 from end to end. But it is in the backfield that the Tigers appear to have much more spark and go.

Coach Tad Wieman has taken over the control of Princeton football after serving as line coach for Fritz Crisler, now gone to Michigan. At first it was thought that the Tiger would be tardy regaining the fame of Crisler teams, but so far it has done right well.

There is only one blotch on the season, a 22-0 whipping from Dartmouth, but that was the second game of the season and since then the Tigers have beaten Penn, 13 to 0, and tied Navy, 13 all. Harvard's record is inferior in that it was upset by Brown 20-13 to start with and on the same day that Princeton lost to Dartmouth, the Harvards went down to defeat before Cornell, 20 to 0. Then came a 20-to-17 defeat from Army and a 13-7 licking from Dartmouth which might have been more.

The Tigers have been beset somewhat with injuries, but generally have been able to find capable replacements. Harvard has had few injuries, but still ponders about its backfield and shudders at the thought of the loss of certain key men. Princeton can relieve its hard-working starters and Harvard only does so by necessity.

The Crimson is forced to shift its backfield alignment somewhat to fit the loss of Bob Burnett. The spare wingback is out of action with a turned ankle received after practice and it may develop that Joe Gardella, present ranking fullback, will have to do double duty. He may have to shift from full to wing back if and when Torbie Macdonald needs relief.

Should Gardella step out either Ben Smith or Mike Cohen will go in at full with Cliff Wilson and Chief Boston the blocking backs and Austie Harding and Frank Foley at tailback. Burnett has not seen much more than 30 minutes action in the four games to date, but his loss is added pressure on the Harvards never-the-less.

Since Princeton has done right well with its line this season, few of the major teams actually tearing it to shreds, the backs may sway the game result. Bob Tierney (220) and Dick Bokum (198) are the tackles and the latter is rated highly in the East. J. H. Worth (188) and Don Herring (235) are the guards, with the latter a comer. Howard Casey (190) brother of Harvard's Warren of a few years ago is center. Howard Stanley (183) and Jack Daniel (175) the former a sophomore, are doing alright at the ends.

In Capt. Tom Mountain (165) and Bob Jackson (160) Princeton offers two good backs, the equal of anything Harvard has to present. Al Lane (190) and Dave Allerdice (185) fill out the backfield and the latter tosses potent passes. These four and their spares, which include, to mention only one, Dick Wells of Marblhead, may provide the tide to bring the verdict.

The Big Three is no longer the Big Three in football power, but the tradition lingers on, and it still suffices in most quarters for a Big Three team to triumph in this select group to wipe out previous blemishes of the season. With that in view there is no reason to believe that both teams will not go 'all out' Saturday.

The Tigers left Princeton late this afternoon and will arrive tomorrow afternoon at 2:45 p. m., work out in the Stadium from 3:30 to 5:00 p. m. and retire to Belmont Spring as so many victorious team over Harvard do. The Crimson eleven will have a final session from 2:15 to 3:30. In both workouts it will be nothing more than polish and kicking.

Bees Release Two In Miller Trade

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced today that Johnny Babich and Tommy Reis, pitchers, have been released outright to the Kansas City club of the American Association. The hurlers go as part payment for Eddie Miller, star Kansas City shortstop, who joined the Boston team last Fall.

Filling In for Dilkes

Ralph W. Brown

George Sommers, Duluth

195-pound tackle who has taken over the left tackle berth at Dartmouth in place of the injured Loren Dilkes. The Harvard players claimed he was hard to move on defense.

Two Contests Dominating Eastern Fields Saturday

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The great autumn game reaches new heights Saturday when Pittsburgh plays Fordham and Notre Dame invades the East to play Army in two of the most important football games of this or any season.

The rest of the schedule shows enough class and color to make it a banner day, but these two meetings steal the show. Some 75,000 expect to pack the Panther Stadium and about the same number will jam Yankee Stadium to watch the Irish and the Cadets.

The game at Pittsburgh is the more important from a national standpoint.

Out there they say Jock Sutherland's regime has produced its finest eleven in the present team. It is unbeaten, untied and unapproachable so far. Never has Sutherland's single wing offense been so potent as in the last four Saturdays with Marshall Goldberg, Dick Cassiano, Harold Stebbins and John Chickerneo operating between a fast, savagely blocking line. The attack is powerful overland or in the air.

Line Is Weaker

The line is a shade weaker defensively than the 1937 unit statistics show, but the touchdown record proves it full of offensive dynamite. Bill Daddio is a gifted end, the rest of the line keen, strong and resourceful.

With this in view Fordham apparently has only an outside chance but to those who have watched the Maroon develop it has a very good one. Jim Crowley has brought his club along with this game in mind. His attack is functioning as no Fordham attack has run before, he has a great running back in the sophomore Len Eshmont, durable reserves and an experienced line.

The Rams are unbeaten, have been tied only by Purdue. This is their big chance. The team that beats Pitt will, for a week at least, be the top team of the nation.

There have been three scoreless ties between the rivals. If the non-scoring agreement is still in effect by Saturday night it's time to burn the form chart.

Army and Notre Dame may not have quite the class but they have the color.

Coach Bill Wood of Army calls it, "the best Notre Dame team of five years" and despite the close decision over Carnegie Tech it probably is. But that's no sign the Army has given up, not against Notre Dame, next to Navy the biggest name on the West Point calling list.

Other Games Due

There are, inhabitants of Pittsburgh and South Bend will be surprised to learn, several other games on the schedule. The East offers such ivy-entwined entanglements as Harvard - Princeton, Yale - Dartmouth, Cornell-Columbia and Penn-Navy and two others of note, Holy Cross-Colgate and Ohio State-New York U.

In the mid-West there are Northwestern-Minnesota—Danger for the Gophers there—Michigan-Illinois, Wisconsin-Indiana and Michigan State-Santa Clara. Texas Christian will be tested by Baylor in the Southwest. Unbeaten Duke meets an old rival, North Carolina in one of the South's big games, and Mississippi comes North Friday night to meet George Washington. All over the South they're wishing Ole Miss met the Green Wave of Tulane season. Out on the Coast U. C. L. A. plays Stanford and Southern California faces Oregon. But don't mention these games in South Bend or Pittsburgh. The boys just don't understand.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

HANOVER, N. H.—Harrington Gates, Dartmouth's 1937 quarterback and rated as the most effective blocker in the Indians' football camp, joined the squad yesterday and participated briefly in the practice. Gates, whose decision to quit football dismayed the coaching staff at the start of the season, indicated that he would remain on the squad if he could satisfy himself that he would be of use. Although Gates participated in only a few plays during yesterday's long scrimmage, his spirit and determination were as keen as ever and he appeared to have lost none of his knack of bowling over opponents while running interference. Capt. Bob MacLeod gave an inspired performance during the long contact work against the scrubs, who demonstrated Yale plays and then went on the defense to help the varsity polish up its own attack for Saturday's important Bowl conflict.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity football team, scrimmaging for the first time since opposing Michigan, smashed Dartmouth plays fired at it by the jayvees to bits yesterday in a pretty practice session winding up heavy preparations for the invasion by the Big Green eleven here Saturday. The Yale A. A. announced that it looked like a sell-out for Saturday.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army continued to polish its offense with a long drill on timing yesterday. Coach Bill Wood, who has not yet announced his starting line-up for Saturday's Notre Dame game at New York, worked Huey Long, Woody Wilson, Capt. Jim Schwenk and Art Frontczak in the backfield and observers believed he would start this unit. Gillis, injured against Harvard, will probably get the call at center. He alternated with Greene in yesterday's workout.

NEW YORK — The Columbia scrubs tested the varsity with a stiff offensive and defensive scrimmage that lasted for three hours. Cliff Battles, varsity backfield coach, led the scrub offense which tested the new Columbia line that includes Bernie Sweeney at tackle for Jack Wright, the injured captain. Sid Luckman and the other backs devoted their time to place kicking. The Lions meet Cornell here Saturday.

ITHACA, N. Y. — Coach Carl Snavely had a six-man backfield problem on his hands as the Cornell eleven continued preparation for Saturday's game with Columbia. Walter Matusczak is certain to start as the blocker but three halfbacks, Baker, McCullough, and Peck, and two fullbacks, Eichler and Brown, are fighting for the other positions.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Concentrating on a defense designed to stop Hal Lube's passes and Joe Hoague's rushes, Holy Cross drilled long and hard yesterday in preparation for Saturday's annual game with Colgate here.

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — Florida's football team left last night for Boston where the Gators meet Boston College Saturday in an intersectional battle. Students staged a mass demonstration as Coach Josh Cody led his men aboard a Jacksonville bound bus on the first leg of the long trip. They will continue from Jacksonville by train, arriving in the Massachusetts capital Friday night. Stopoffs for light workouts were planned at Raleigh, N. C., and New York. Capt. Jimmy Oxford, injured center, accompanied the squad.

Fan Reaction Will Decide Makeup Of Third Bruin Line

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 27—Boston's hockey-hungry fans, who have only three days to wait before seeing their Bruins in action, may find themselves in a unique position when the Bruins face off with the Olympics at the Boston Garden Sunday night. Right now it appears as though the reaction of the Bruins' fans to the play of a quartet of newcomers may decide the makeup of the team's third line to start the championship season.

Upon his return here from Cleveland, Manager Art Ross added Mel Hill, right winger from Providence, to the regular squad, with the result that Hill will be striving for a berth on the "baby" third line that drew down several nice words from Ross on their debut in Cleveland, bringing the squad which will accompany the Bruins into Boston to 18. Another new face will be that of Frankie Brimsek, the 21-year-old American-born goaler, who will divide the goal tending duties against the Olympics with Tiny Thompson.

The veteran Tiny, starting his eleventh season between the Boston goal posts, has shown almost as much pardonable pride in Brimsek's work as that which he has always maintained about his own performances. It was Tiny's original idea that the Bruins should seek some young goaler whom he could help prime for the future. Not only is he satisfied with the present arrangement, but speaks in glowing terms of Brimsek, whom he has tutored for the past two falls.

"That kid right now is a standout goaler," said Tiny today, "and should make an instant hit with Boston fans." Coming from the greatest goaler of them all, that is high praise.

Harvard Jayvees Oppose Princeton

The Harvard junior varsity football team, victor over the Dartmouth junior varsity by a score of 6-0, will meet the Princeton junior varsity team on the freshman gridiron at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. Admission to the game will be 55 cents.

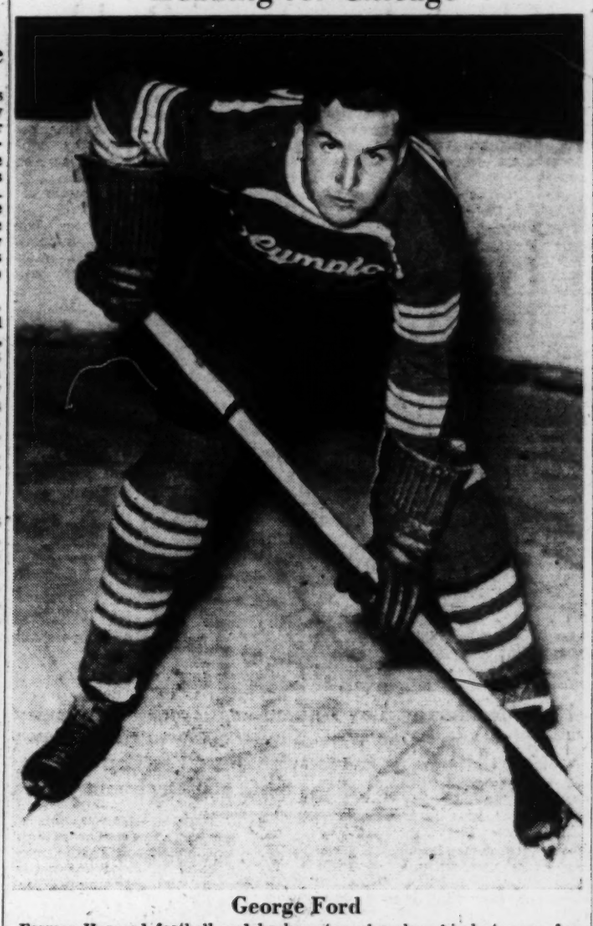
The Harvard junior varsity team will have two varsity squad men playing in the opening lineup, Gene Lovett, right end, and Lewis Harder, center, having been sent down for the seasoning of this game.

The Harvard and Princeton junior varsity teams played a 7-7 tie at Princeton a year ago, the game being featured by long runs and wide open playing.

The Harvard and Holy Cross varsity cross-country teams will meet tomorrow afternoon at Cambridge. Both races will start at 3:30 o'clock.

The varsity teams will race over the regular five-mile course starting at the Metropolitan track, coming up and across the Watertown Bridge, and finishing at the Newell Boat House. The freshmen will run the usual freshmen course approximately 2.7 miles long, beginning on the Cambridge side of the river opposite the track and finishing at the Newell Boat House.

Heading for Chicago



George Ford

Former Harvard football and hockey star who plays his last game for the Boston Olympics Sunday night. He will leave for Chicago immediately after the game on a business transfer.

Ford Forced to Quit Hockey For Job Promotion to Chicago

George Ford, former Harvard hockey captain and considered one of the outstanding members of the Boston Olympic squad this season, will turn in his uniform after the local club's exhibition game with the Bruins at the Garden Sunday night because a promotion in his work takes him to Chicago on Monday.

Ford's absence from the Olympics line-up this season will leave Coach Hago Harrington without the services of one of Boston's cleverest amateur skaters. Last season Ford's presence with the Olympics accounted, in a large degree, for the team's success in the Quebec Provincial League. The former Crimson star was responsible for many scores as well as setting his teammates up with well-timed passes.

Harrington must start to rebuild his line and decide on a new left wing. There are several available who can work into this spot, including two former Dartmouth players. Dick Lewis, captain of Dartmouth's intercollegiate champions last year, and Ike Powers, 1935 star, may be tried out for this post.

The Olympics open the league schedule on Nov. 5 at Valleyfield and then meet Lachine on the following day. With Springfield definitely out of the circuit, the plan is for the Olympics to absorb their scheduled games with Canadian teams. Should they do this it will mean that fans will have a full week end of hockey, games falling on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

The Harrington six will be outfitted with new uniforms this season. White is the predominating color with blue and scarlet trimmings. There is a big "O" in the middle of the jersey with wings on either side, and the word Boston running across the chest in small letters.

Cross-Country at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27—After an absence of 11 years, Brown will return to cross-country competition with representation in the New England Intercollegiate Cross-Country Championships at Franklin Park, Boston, Nov. 7. Brown last figured in this run on Nov. 14, 1927, when a full team finished eighth with 190 points, Maine providing the winning figure with 29 points. Brown had cross-country teams of some renown a half dozen years before the World War, when Norman Taber and Al Coop were heading the parade.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Vacations for Baseball Players

There is no one who has ever had anything to do with the game of baseball who has more respect for what Connie Mack has to say regarding the National game and especially the major-league phase of it than has the writer. No man has had greater experience in the handling of baseball players than the sage of Brookfield, Mass. He knows the game from every angle and so when he makes any statement it receives more than ordinary attention from those who are engaged in or follow professional baseball. Therefore his recent statement that next year he might grant vacations with pay instead of suspensions as a means of ending a baseball player's slump has fed the Winter Stove League with a fine topic for discussion. Well, it will be interesting to see if Mr. McGillicuddy puts his theory into practice next summer. We do not think any member of the Athletics suffered from too much baseball this past summer. If anything, we would say they suffered from too little.

Staff Photo

Connie Mack

Working Out of a Slump

Ever since the National League started in as a major organization, and we have no doubt but what it was so even before then, baseball players have found themselves in so-called "slumps" at some time or other during a championship race. What caused it was generally unexplainable. We have seen such famous batters as Ty Cobb, Nap Lajoie and Honus Wagner affected in this way; but sooner or later they worked back into their normal form without the benefit of any vacation. We remember one year when the great Wagner was in one of the worst slumps a major-league player ever experienced at the bat. He was playing against Boston at the old Walpole Street Grounds and just to see if he could break the spell he batted left-handed instead of right-handed on his first trip to the plate. He made a hit and from that time on he was back in his old batting form. The custom of letting a player sit on the bench for a few days or work himself out of the slump himself has been so successful in the past that it hardly seems necessary to make any drastic change in that system.

Might Spoil Player for Season

Far be it from me to say anything in the way of depriving the hard-working major-league baseball player of a vacation during the six or seven months that he plays or "works" at the game; but it does seem as if adding another vacation should hardly be necessary to keep a baseball player "on his toes." As it is now it takes some six weeks of spring training to get the players ready for the coming pennant races after their winter vacations and so we can't help wondering how long it would take to get a player back into championship form if he were given three or four days or a week's vacation away from all baseball during the playing season. It hardly seems possible that, after, say spending a week at the shore, in the mountains, or some other pleasant spot, he could come right back into the ball park, pick up his bat and find himself back in his old-time form. Well, perhaps we are all wrong; but we cannot help expressing the opinion that, while Mr. Mack's scheme may be more alluring to the baseball player, the old way of working out of a slump is still the best known We hope that the veteran manager of the Athletics may try out his plan next summer and then we will get a chance to see what the real answer to the question is.

Sports Shavings Here and There

They didn't wait for Bernie Moore's contract as head coach at Louisiana State University to run out this year; but have already signed him to a new three-year contract. Such a procedure is the exception rather than the rule. . . . Just when they began talking about Idaho for the Rose Bowl game next January, U. C. L. A. had to come along and break it all up with a 33-to-0 defeat for the Vandals. . . . When the baseball season ended Lou Gehrig had stretched his consecutive game record to 2,122, with Lou the only one in sight to better it. . . . Army has a strong cross-country team this fall. Its runners defeated Navy, Princeton and Columbia in a quadrangular meet with the remarkably low score of 26 points. Navy, last year's winner, was second with 40. . . . The new high school athletic field at Corydon, Iowa, has been named Saling Field in honor of the late George Saling, U. S. Olympic 110-meter hurdle champion in 1932.

Experience And Youth to Mark The Red Wings

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams, whose Detroit Red Wings were shut out of the play-offs last season after one of the most astounding collapses in National Hockey League history, is mixing youth and experience for the impending campaign.

If his veterans rebound from a poor season and his youngsters fulfill early promise, Adams believes he'll have another contender. The rotund Manager started the task of rebuilding last year when the Red Wings, after two successive pennant and Stanley Cup victories, showed themselves definitely on the down grade.

Much groundwork for the 1939 team was laid in the closing weeks of the 1938 schedule, when Rookies Carl Liscombe, Alex Motter, and Eddie Wares were molded into a dangerous attacking unit.

Aurie Is Missing

For the first time since big-league hockey came to Detroit, Larry Aurie, the tough "little guy" who patrolled right wing on the championship teams, is missing. Aurie, now 33 years old, failed to regain his speed after a leg fracture and is managing the Pittsburgh Hornets, Red Wing "farm" club in the International-American League.

Adams is gambling on a return to form of Charlie Conacher, former great Toronto right winger, and on two minor leaguers of several years' experience—Don Deacon and Charlie Mason.

Adams expects Conacher, purchased from the Maple Leafs on an "if he delivers" contract, to fill Aurie's place on the front line with Center Marty Barry and Left Wing Herbie Lewis.

Deacon, a powerful center who has been the victim of bad breaks on previous trials with the Red Wings, appears ready to step into fast company and will pivot the second line, flanked by Syd Howe and Modere Bruneteau.

Mason Does "Hat Trick"

Mason, right wing sent from the New York Rangers' Philadelphia "farm" on condition that he remain in the major league, turned in the three-goal "hat trick" in his first Detroit performance, a pre-season game with the Hornets. He may be used as replacement for either Conacher or Wares. The veteran Hec Kilrea will be available for utility duty.

Adams is standing pat on his veteran defensemen. Ebbie Goodfellow, who has been named to captain the Red Wings, will team with Scotty Bowman; Doug Young, as soon as he recovers from a leg injury, will take the ice with Bucko McDonald. Until Young returns to action, Rookie Jack Stewart has the call.

Pudgy Normie Smith will be in the Detroit nets for the fourth successive season, when the Red Wings open their schedule here Nov. 6 against the Boston Bruins.

Trojan Sextet Plans An Eastern Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27—The University of Southern California hockey team will make its first invasion of the East this winter when the Trojan squad, in charge of Arnold Eddy, coach and manager, entrains next December. The standard of play at the University has improved much during the past few seasons and the Trojans hope to make a good showing against the eastern teams.

Last year the University of Minnesota and University of British Columbia sextets met the Trojans in this city and the Californians won all four games played against them.

Among the colleges to be met on the coming trip are University of Toronto, McGill University and Harvard. The schedule follows:

Dec. 12—Illinois at Champaign; 13—John Carrol at Cleveland; 14—Toronto at Toronto; 15—Harvard at Boston; 20—McGill at Montreal; 22—St. Nicholas Skating Club at New York; 28 and 29—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Terriers Leave for Cleveland In Last Road Game of Season

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those traveling Terriers are off again!

Late this afternoon, for the third time in five week ends, Boston University's football forces leave home fields for a Saturday afternoon's grid contest.

This time the destination is Cleveland, Ohio, where undefeated Western Reserve awaits their arrival. While the players enjoy seeing the sights enroute to other locales, the coaches will begin breathing easier when the Terriers settle down next week to play the remainder of their schedule on home gridirons.

Quiet Please!

To date B. U.'s invasion of the other fellow's field has not been so profitable as expected. In the first game of the season at Lehigh, when the Scarlet and White were favored to win, the best they could do was a 6-to-6 tie. Then last week—we'll have to whisper this as Coach Pat Hanley is in no mood to hear it mentioned again—B. U. was soundly whipped, 40-to-0 by the Army.

Now it appears as though those inquisitive Terriers are sticking their noses into more trouble next Saturday afternoon. Western Reserve, known as the Red Cats, have raced through five-straight opponents including Ohio University, Baldwin-Wallace, and Cincinnati. Last season this Cleveland eleven handed B. U. its first defeat of the year, 7-to-0. Reports from the Ohio sector say that the Red Cats don't intend to be chased by any impertinent Terrier from Boston.

Three Starters Certain

Hanley has a great deal of respect for Western Reserve. He is leaving no player out of consideration this week in an effort to put together a strong combination. All but three positions have been wide open and every member on the squad has had an opportunity to show his wares this week. Solly Nechtem, Capt, Johnny Walker, and Charlie Cremens, sophomore guard, are the certain starters.

When Hanley called his squad out at the beginning of the season his opinion was that this year would turn out to be as successful as that of 1937, when the Terriers won six and lost two games. While there still is the opportunity to equal that record, if not better it, there are not many experts who would give the Terriers an even chance to do so.

Three of B. U.'s next four opponents, including Western Reserve, are unbeaten. Tampa, which the Terriers are scheduled to meet a week from Saturday at Nickerson Field, is not considered dangerous. Following the Southerners comes Boston College and Villanova, both with no defeats to date. The Eagles must face Florida University and Indiana before meeting B. U., and Villanova has South Carolina, Auburn, and Temple.

Has Men and Coaching

The fact that Boston College and Villanova have reached the end of October undefeated is indication enough that they have good elevens —elevens which are very likely to spoil B. U.'s chance of bettering or equaling last season's record.

The Terriers have been wobbly all season and if they ever are going to settle down, it will have to be Saturday. A loss to Western Reserve would tend to upset the morale of the team and send them into their remaining games with little or no confidence. B. U. has the men and the coaching and the Terriers should spark away to a victory next Saturday afternoon.

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Commerce and Finance

Factory Employment Index Advances 3.2 P. C. in September

Business and Industry

Cocoa Commission Report No Spur To Cocoa Market

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This week's blue-backed 225-page "Report of the Commission on the Marketing of West African Cocoa" broke like a soft bar of chocolate on an expectant cocoa market here, and resulted in a mild flurry of disappointment and a few points sell-off in cocoa futures on the world's largest cocoa market, here at the foot of Wall Street. The price of cocoa has been declining since the middle of August, and after the report was released by His Majesty's Stationery Office the decline continued.

The story behind the report began about a year and a half ago. The Gold Coast of Africa is the world's largest cocoa-producing area and turns out about 40 per cent of the world crop. Like Dutch East India rubber, the bulk of the crop is grown by small native farmers. It is sold through a tangle of intermediaries to a dozen English firms who ship it into world trade, chiefly to New York, since America is the largest consumer.

The Squeeze in Cocoa

Like most other commodities, cocoa had a squeeze early in 1937, followed by a collapse.

After a few months of the decline—but apparently not because of the decline—the leading Gold Coast buying firms got together to squeeze out some of the squeeze being exacted by petty chieftains and others between the movement of the cocoa out of producers' hands and its movement into the shipper's hands.

For this purpose they presented a buying agreement to growers.

The buyers promptly took this agreement to be an attempt on the part of the shippers to force the price down. A credit system prevails on the Gold Coast something like the deep South's mercantile credit system. The grower sells to the shipper and gets credit; then he buys sewing machines and calico from the same party and is debited. In the end he sees little or no cash, and is highly suspicious.

Growers Get Suspicious

So the proposed agreement became the cause of a first-class political grudge fight in which the chieftains and others charged that the agreement was a trick. And from this developed the holding movement.

The natives refused, not only to sell their cocoa but to buy foreign goods. They pricked themselves with vows and burned tribal bonfires of cocoa (not of the best grade). They stuck to their guns for five months.

But luck seemed to be against them. In the first place, the holding movement came just at the time when all commodities were depressed, so it had no visible effect on the market.

Then the holding movement broke up just before the June rise. Gold Coast cocoa had just gone to market when the June turn in all American markets swung cocoa up with it for a rise of about 50 per cent. It looked to the natives as though they had been thoroughly sold out, for no sooner had they finally parted with their cocoa than up went the price, and it was hard to explain at that distance that the price had gone up only for the same reasons that sent rubber from 10 to 16 cents, hides from 8 to 12 cents, and U. S. Steel from $40 to $60.

A Mild Report

Meantime the British Colonial Office got busy and sent a delegation of respected and disinterested citizens down to find out what it was all about, since the West Coast is an important British possession and British trade was being interrupted. The delegation completed its report and it has just appeared.

The recommendations were mild. The Commission exonerated the people who proposed the buying Agreement of ulterior motive, but suggested that it be withdrawn and that, instead, something in the nature of a cooperative be formed of all interests, so that native producers might get a price equal to the average for which the entire crop sells.

Presumably such an organization, well set up, could take advantage of favorable markets to sell futures even before the crop was harvested or sold. But the proposal has no immediate market significance. And the delegates said it was not within their function to go into the problem of cartel or production control for cocoa.

Stormy Price Career

The staple has had a stormy price career in recent years. Reputed to have a 10-year price cycle, it reached a peak in 1928 and again in 1937 at 13 cents. Thereafter it sold off steadily in New York, with General Foods among the sellers and Hershey (principal consumer) among the buyers of futures. Hershey took delivery on its futures and has been grinding them up ever since, once in a while letting the trade know that its inventories, which are among the "invisible" supplies, were going down. However, absence of the principal buyer from the market during 1938 has been an important brake on price advances.

Cocoa is a comparatively young commodity among the staples. Gold Coast production began only about 40 years ago. Next principal producers are the Brazilians, with Trinidad cocoa selling at a premium over Gold Coast and Brazilian cocoa.

World production averaged around 500,000 tons a year during the 1920's but made a peak of 700,000 tons in 1937 under the stimulus of high prices. The United States takes about 45 per cent of the world output, and the United Kingdom about 14 per cent, so the price is made in New York. Hershey takes about 100,000 tons a year. Turnover of futures on the New York Cocoa Exchange has been in an uptrend in recent years. It was 552,000 tons in 1935, 1,040,000 tons in 1936, and 1,800,000 tons in 1937. This year's turnover has been substantially below 1937, however, as with other commodity futures markets.

Wallace 'Two-Price' Plan Seen Aid in Solving Farm Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration farm leaders believe Secretary Wallace's scheme to sell surplus foodstuffs to the needy at bargain rates would go far toward solving the problem of low farm prices and income.

The unmarketable surpluses, now occupying costly storage space or going to waste while serving to depress prices, would be distributed among millions of relief and low-income families now ill-nourished and poorly clad.

Two Price System

The redistribution would be done by what Mr. Wallace describes as a "two-price" system. While the underprivileged were buying their food at cut rates, other consumers would pay the regular market price.

The Government would act as an intermediary between producers on the one hand and the relief consumers on the other.

Some of the products may be bought by the Government from the farmer and sold to the needy, either through regular retail stores or government distribution agencies, or both. In the case of other commodities, the Government may merely guide the producer and processor in doing the distributing. Any losses incurred by the reduced prices would be borne by the Government.

The products which would be sold at the two prices would include cotton goods, milk, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables, and meat products, of which there were surpluses.

Agriculture Department officials said there were at least 6,000,000 American families who need larger quantities of these commodities. Nutrition studies, they said, show that most low-income families actually need twice as much milk and twice as much of the leafy, green and yellow vegetables and of citrus fruits as they now get.

Officials estimated these families would need 15 per cent more eggs, 33 per cent more milk and dairy products, and 20 per cent more vegetables. Thus would be opened, they said, a new field for many farmers now producing such surplus crops as cotton and wheat.

Average Family Need

A family of six would need an average of $2 more a week to buy the necessary quantities of fruits, vegetables and dairy products. Under the two-price system, it might be possible to sell these additional foods to them for the amount such a family now spends.

Thus the two-price system, officials said, could put products valued at about $840,000,000 in the kitchens of the 6,000,000 underprivileged families annually for little or no additional cost to them.

Officials said such operations need not necessarily cost the Government $840,000,000. They said it was quite probable that the bulk of the expense would be borne by other consumers through higher yet "fair and equitable" prices.

This new plan for disposing of agricultural surpluses is the Administration's reply to those who would "dump" excessive supplies abroad at cut-rate prices in order to remove them as better price barriers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., approved the two-price plan for disposing of agricultural surpluses at the annual meeting of the Institute here. Lawrence F. Myers, chief of the marketing division of the Department of Agriculture, also strongly defended the plan for disposing of surplus farm crops.

The two-price system, Mr. Myers said, has received so much publicity "because it is new (and for other reasons, perhaps), that it has aroused fears." Only one definite phase of policy has been worked out, he said, and that is that it will be developed in co-operation with members of industry.

Large Surpluses

The United States, he continued, is confronted with large surpluses. Cotton prices are low. The prospect of development of new uses is promising, but it will be slow. There are people with sub-standard incomes who could use vast quantities of goods if the goods were available at prices they could pay. These facts lead to the conclusion that a way must be found to bring the goods to the potential consumers, Mr. Myers said.

Mr. Myers quoted from a recent survey showing that the annual expenditure for cotton apparel of families earning up to $500 a year was $15, compared with $50 for families in the $2,500 income group. Expenditure for household articles of cotton was $1.25 a family for the $500 income group and $7.50 for the $2,500 group.

He asserted that the belief that low prices for raw cotton increase distribution is fallacious. With cotton at 8 cents a pound, the equivalent in cotton cloth of a bale of cotton is increased two to four times before it reaches the consumer, and the equivalent in overalls is raised four to nine times. These increases are because of the legitimate costs of processing and manufacturing, he added, but they are significant because they show that low cotton prices alone will not dispose of the surplus.

A. T. & T. Invited To Argue Against More FCC Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission invited the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries to file briefs on Commissioner Paul A. Walker's recommendations that the commission be given sweeping powers to regulate the A. T. & T. system.

Mr. Walker's recommendations were sent to Congress last spring, but Chairman Frank R. McNinch pointed out at that time they constituted a "proposed report" and not a report by the full commission.

Mr. McNinch said recently that active study was being given to Mr. Walker's lengthy recommendations with a view to sending a commission report to the forthcoming session of Congress.

The commission, in its order, said the A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries would be given an opportunity for argument on their briefs if they desired it.

N. Y. Court Dooms Three More Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Supreme Court Justice Valente has signed an injunction permanently restraining three more allegedly fraudulent investment trusts from further securities dealings "in and from" New York State.

The defendant corporations included Standard Group, Inc.; Participating Income Shares, Inc., and Standard Depositors, Inc., all of 52 Broadway. Jesse Meyers of 51 Chambers Street was appointed by the Court to be permanent receiver for the corporations, all of which, Attorney General Bennett told the Court in his complaint, are insolvent.

Assistant Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall, in charge of the Bureau of Securities, said these trusts were among those "controlled, supervised and dominated" by Robert E. Lancaster, who has been sought for questioning by the anthorities for several weeks.

Paint, Varnish Sales Up Sharply in Second Quarter

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Census Bureau, through its Philadelphia office devoted to making a survey of business, announced that 140 representative paint and varnish wholesalers reported a business increase of 50.7 per cent for the second quarter of 1938 over the first quarter.

Sales for the second quarter, however, were off 13.4 per cent, as compared with the like period of 1937. Sales in 1937 as a whole were 6.4 per cent higher than for 1936 and 22 per cent above 1935.

Hupp Motor Reduces Prices

DETROIT (AP)—W. A. MacDonald, vice-president in charge of sales for the Hupp Motor Car Corp., has announced price reductions ranging from $50 to $160 on 1939 model Hupp automobiles from comparable 1938 models. Prices of the corporation's new 115-inch wheelbase six cylinder line will be announced later, Mr. MacDonald said.

Plan to Increase Business Offered To Curb Governors

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for increasing business on the New York Curb Exchange by extending associate membership to officers of corporations engaged in buying or selling securities as brokers or dealers, was recommended to the board of governors today by a special committee and may soon be submitted to the membership for approval.

The proposal, if adopted, might be expected to bring within the associate membership privileges of the exchange over-the-counter security firms, investment companies and even banks. In the past, over-the-counter transactions have cut heavily into dealings in some of the curb's listed securities, and the volume of transactions handled by regular members, who conduct floor operations, has dwindled.

Regular members, it is proposed, will continue to handle the floor business and collect the commissions involved. Associate members benefit by lower commission rates than those charged the general public.

The committee, in its report, expressed its belief that associate memberships "should continue to be personal privileges which are nonsalable and non-transferable." However, it suggested that the firms or corporations involved be permitted to nominate associate members to succeed associate members at a nominal initiation fee.

Another suggestion was for relaxation of the procedure that has barred from associate membership any person engaged in securities dealings in New York who is not a member of a firm registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

Wisconsin Utility Bonds Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering of $54,500,000 bonds of a $55,000,000 issue of Wisconsin Electric Power Company first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent, series due 1968, is being made publicly by Dillon, Read & Co., The First Boston Corporation, Spencer Trask & Co., The Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc. and 72 other investment houses.

The bonds are being priced at 13½ per cent, plus accrued interest to date of delivery. The remaining $500,000 of the bonds are to be sold privately by the company to certain pension and other funds.

U. S. Lead Industry Shows Further Gain in Month

NEW YORK (AP)—The lead industry in the United States showed further statistical improvement in September, it was shown in the monthly report of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Production in September amounted to 27,508 tons, compared with 25,547 tons the previous month and 41,046 tons the corresponding month last year. Shipments for September totaled 39,026 tons against 38,343 in August and 53,850 in September last year. Stocks at the end of September amounted to 131,353 tons, against 142,868 in August and 90,742 in the like month last year.

Industry Places 640,000 in Jobs Since Last June

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins said September figures showed re-employment of 640,000 workers in non-agricultural occupations since June. About 440,000 returned to work since the labor department's August survey.

The Labor Department's index of factory employment, using the average of 1923-25 as 100, rose from 85.7 in August to 88.9 in September. The factory payroll index, based on the same period, climbed from 76.8 in August to 80.7 in September.

Miss Perkins said the Labor Department's employment figure did not take into account casual workers, including approximately 120,000 cannery workers not regarded as part of the normal labor supply.

A week ago, a leading Government economist, who declined to be quoted by name, estimated that 1,000,000 workers in all, had returned to work since June. He calculated the current unemployment total at about 9,250,000.

Most of the September gain reported by the Labor Department was in manufacturing, although retail and wholesale stores, railroads and mines also noted increases. Seventy-three of 87 reporting manufacturers showed gains over August and 69 had larger payrolls.

Manufacturing employment was 3.2 per cent higher than in August but 20.1 per cent less than in September, 1937. Payrolls jumped 3.9 per cent for the month but remained 23.7 per cent below the comparable 1937 period.

Retail trade showed an employment increase of 5.9 per cent in September. Anthracite mines increased employment 23.4 per cent and bituminous mines 4.3 per cent.

September Income Of Farmers Down 10 P. C. From 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of September cash income from sales of farm products totaled $737,000,000, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Receipts from farm marketing in the first nine months of this year are now estimated at $5,044,000,000, or 13 per cent less than the $5,820,000,000 reported for the like period last year.

Government payments in September totaled $27,000,000, compared with the revised estimate of $15,000,000 in August and $5,000,000 in September last year. Total cash income from marketings and government payments is estimated at $764,000,000. This is 21 per cent larger than the total of $629,000,000 estimated for August, but is 7 per cent smaller than the $821,000,000 received by farmers in September, 1937.

For the first nine months of 1938 cash income, including government payments, has been estimated at $5,377,000,000, or 13 per cent less than the $6,170,000,000 in the same months last year. Government payments in the first three quarters of 1938 totaled $333,000,000 and were only 5 per cent smaller than the $350,000,000 reported for January-September last year.

The September cash income from sales of farm products was only 10 per cent below the estimate of $816,000,000 in the same month last year. Income from crop sales was 12 per cent smaller and from livestock marketings 6 per cent smaller.

Income from corn, potatoes, and peaches was above last year, but that from all other crops was lower. Receipts from all livestock and livestock products, except hogs and wool, this September were below a year earlier.

Banks of Brazil To Be Nationalized

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—President Vargas has requested the Brazilian Technical Council on Economy and Finance to prepare a plan for nationalization of banks and insurance companies throughout Brazil.

The constitution of 1937 provided for such nationalization—which means having only Brazilian stockholders—but it gave existing banks a "reasonable period in which to transform themselves."

It was explained by informed persons that the Technical Council's task probably involves fixing a definite period in which transformation must be completed and deciding other technical points.

The President's move will affect foreign banks, including North American institutions operating in Brazil, it was reported.

One financial source predicted, however, that the action would not be drastic because the Council consists mostly of businessmen who consider foreign trade and capital important to Brazil. This source said the Council probably would take at least a month to prepare its plan.

Massachusetts Co-ops Making Record Loans

By the Associated Press

Granting new mortgage loans at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a week, the co-operative banks of Massachusetts reported a statewide upturn in the September demand for funds to finance the building and buying of homes.

Final returns from 182 of the 185 co-operative banks in the State indicated a total of $4,332,400 in new home-financing loans had been granted during September.

Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, declared this figure registered a new high record, the largest September volume of home financing activity since the low point of the depression.

Industrial Output Highest in Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Reserve Board announced that its index of industrial production rose from 76 in May to 90 in September.

The index, based on 1923-25 as 100, is now at the highest point since October, 1937. The rise from August to September was only 2 points, but the beginning of new model production in the automoblie industry and further increases in steel production virtually assure a higher figure for October. The 1937 peak was 118 in April and May.

The Federal Reserve summary said that September was marked by increased production of steel, plate glass, lumber, meats, sugar, tires, silk, and coal. Output of shoes, woolens and petroleum declined while cotton goods manufacturing and construction were little changed.

Exchange Governors Approve Change In Disciplinary Powers

NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange approved a proposal to bring within range of the exchange's disciplinary powers all non-member general partners in member firms.

Necessary amendments to the constitution were adopted which will classify the non-member partners as "allied members of the exchange." If approved by the members the amendments will become effective Jan. 1, 1939.

Another step in the exchange's reorganization, the widening of disciplinary powers is intended to eliminate difficulties experienced in the past where there were instances of action taken by the exchange against a member or members because of acts of non-member partners for which the members were not entirely responsible.

Participating in a session of the governing board for the first time were the exchange's newly appointed public representatives—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of University of Chicago, General Robert E. Wood, President of Sears Roebuck Company, and Carle Conway, Chairman of Continental Can Company.

The board decided to waive for an additional three months all committee fees for attendance at meetings of the board of governors and of standing and special committees. During 1937 fees paid to governors for attendance at committee meetings totaled $139,920.

Howard B. Dean, of Struthers & Dean, was elected a member of the board until the next annual election to fill a vacancy.

Refined Sugar Prices Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sucrest Corp. has reduced refined sugar prices 10 points to 4.40 cents for shipment prior to November 15. Firm also announced price of 4.50 cents for shipment before December 15. At the lower figure the Sucrest price is 35 points under the level quoted by other cane refiners in this area.

Andrews States Wage-Hour Law Is Well Received

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, told the Cotton Textile Institute reports from all over the country regarding inauguration of the Fair Labor Standards Act "encourage us to believe that the operation has been a success."

Speaking from the "vantage point of two and a half days," the Administrator reported that "unpleasant repercussions" had occurred only in scattered instances and that a minimum of industrial dislocations resulted. These, he asserted, should disappear soon.

Operation a Success

"It is unfortunate," he added, "that anyone should lose his job because of this law, but, as every surgeon knows, there are few operations in which the patient does not lose some blood.

"The reports which we have from all over the country encourage us to believe that the operation has been a success and that the patient will from now on show permanent improvement."

The new law, calling for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and a maximum 44-hour work week in industries in interstate commerce, became effective Monday morning.

Mr. Andrews told the institute in detail how the textile industry committee had started its work under the law and how it would arrive at conclusions. The committee, studying industries with more than 650,000 workers, was the first created under that section of the act permitting industries to ask the administrator for a minimum wage more than 25 cents an hour but not more than 40 cents.

Question of Learners

Mr. Andrews said he had been told the committee expects to make a recommendation around the first of the year.

"And, I should like to say a word about learners," Mr. Andrews continued. "The wage and hour division is making a great effort to avoid hasty action either on this question or on any other. It does not wish to issue rules or interpretations until it has all the facts it can get.

"The problem of learners differs in various industries. We want to allow as much as possible for these differences, but we also want to make sure that the purpose of the Fair Labor Standards Act is fulfilled. We, therefore, expect to hold hearings on the question of learners, industry by industry. That, for the textile industry, should be scheduled very soon."

CCC Extends Time For New Wool Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced it had extended from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31 the time in which loans would be made to wool producers.

The corporation said that through Oct. 15 it had appraised 93,039,368 grease pounds of wool for loans aggregating $16,363,436, and had completed loans totaling $12,047,203 on 66,548,500 pounds. The loans averaged 17.58 cents a grease pound.

Two Rail Mergers, One West, One South, Receive Approval

CHICAGO (AP)—Stockholders of the Chicago & North Western Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific announced they had agreed on a preliminary plan for consolidation of the two far flung systems. A draft of the proposal was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The plan which attorneys said would make possible an annual saving of $10,000,000 or more in operation of the two roads would involve sale of $80,000,000 of first mortgage bonds. Part of the proceeds would be used to satisfy bank creditors and retire loans advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Assets Large

The two roads, which have combined assets exceeding $1,400,000,000 and operate nearly 20,000 miles of main track north and west of Chicago, have had reorganization plans before the ICC for some time.

The co-operating stockholder protective committees which offered the consolidating proposal represent the North Western's common stockholders and the Milwaukee's preferred group. A. T. Galt heads the former committee and H. C. Orton the latter.

The plan contemplates formation of a new corporation which would co-ordinate properties of the roads. Proceeds from sale of the new company's $80,000,000 first mortgage bonds would go to retire debts of both roads and would leave $13,700,000 for cash working fund. Interest rate on the new bonds would be 3½ per cent.

Operating Economies Seen

Operating economies outlined included abandonment of unimportant parallel lines with joint use of the remaining line, station and terminal co-ordinations, passenger service consolidation between Chicago and Milwaukee and Madison, saving from traffic diversion at Chicago, and St. Paul and between St. Paul and Duluth, joint use of coal supplies, consolidation of Chicago Terminal and maintenance of equipment.

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for merger of Gulf, Mobile & Northern and Mobile & Ohio Railroads has been approved "in substance" by directors of the G. M. & N.

Bondholders of the M. & O. also have approved the plan, "subject to minor conditions," and as speedily as possible the proposal will be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its sanction.

Ralph Budd, president of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which owns 27.7 per cent of G. M. & N. stocks, however, said that the decision of the Gulf, Mobile board to consolidate with the M. & O. did not represent the feelings of the Burlington interests.

Gulf, Mobile and the M. & O. together operate around 2,100 miles of main line railroad, and the carriers in most part parallel each other. Both stretch upward from Mobile, Ala., into Kentucky, and connect with western roads running into Chicago. Gulf, Mobile meets Western roads, including the Burlington at Paducah, Ky., while the M. & O. contacts other roads to Chicago a Eas S. Louis, Ill.

Mobile & Ohio, controlled by Southern Railway, has been in receivership since 1932. It operates 1,201 miles of railroad in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, and its main line extends northward from Mobile through Eastern Mississippi and Western Tennessee and thence across the western tip of Kentucky to East St. Louis.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,900,000
Previous day 1,702,184
1938 volume to date 236,766,493
1937 volume to date 345,810,799

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Selling of coppers, motors and rubbers interrupted a fairly brisk rally in today's stock market and early gains running to a point or more were substantially reduced or transformed into losses of as much.

Offerings were plentiful during most of the proceedings, but they became more insistent as the final hour neared and, for a while, the ticker tape fell behind. The list regained part of its composure subsequently, however, with steels, aircrafts and rails contesting the turndown.

Activity in low-priced shares was still pronounced, but far from as excited as on Wednesday. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 1,900,000 shares.

Pivotal industrials, along with carriers, brought in a buying play during the morning. Profit taking was present throughout. Final prices were irregularly lower, but a number of favorites emerged with modest advances, some at new highs for more than a year.

Shakiness of the copper group was attributed partially to the defeat of the conservative candidate for President in Chile, where American producers have important mining properties.

Rail Bonds Rise

Railroad bonds pushed ahead today, carrying corporate issues generally fractions to 1 or more higher.

Prompting interest in the rail issues were the incoming September carrier reports showing substantial improvement in net operating results. Up fractions to around 2 in the final hour were Southern Railway general 6s of '56, Illinois Central 4½s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," and Frisco 4½s of '78.

Among utilities, American & Foreign Power 5s were around 2¼ lower.

Tilting upward in the general list were Armour 4s of '55, International Telephone 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s and International Hydro Electric 6s U. S. Governments were 9/32nds of a point higher to 3/32nds lower.

In the foreign sector, Abitibi Power 5s were around 1¾ advanced, but Milan 6½s were down around 17s.

Business Warned By Roper Not To Increase Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper warned business against premature price boosts which he said might choke off the recovery movement.

"Prices must be maintained within the reach of willing buyers if activity is to continue to broaden," the Commerce chief asserted at his press conference.

Mr. Roper said he was particularly encouraged by the more active pace of heavy industries, particularly steel. He said, "these encouraging prospects in heavy goods industries indicate a good trade outlook for some time to come and we have a right to look forward to good holiday business."

Pointing out that steel operations are now at the highest level in a year, Mr. Roper credited the recent steel price cut with inducing larger volumes of orders. Large steel orders, he said, were coming from manufacturers of refrigerators, metal furniture and similar industries as well as from the automobile makers.

Construction activities, both public and private, he said, also were contributing to the gain in heavy industrial operations.

Meanwhile, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce and a member of the Monopoly Investigating Committee, issued a statement praising the co-operation which has been received from most of the 2,300 trade associations which were asked to supply information for the investigation.

Wheat Price Gains Fail to Hold Well

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Uneasiness over drought threatening curtailment of United States wheat production tended to make Chicago prices average a bit higher but gains failed to hold well.

Kansas reports said a large acreage intended to be seeded had been abandoned, and that conditions were critical even for wheat that came up. Some Nebraska dispatches indicated prospects the poorest ever known at this time of year.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼ cent lower to ¼ higher compared with yesterday's finish. Dec. 76½-⅝, May 67¼-⅜, corn ⅛-¼ down, Dec. 45⅜-⅝, May 49⅛-¼, and oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market remained quiet today with fair inquiry for copper and metal shares. Domestic railroad issues held steady despite disappointing earnings and British Government securities closed fractionally higher. Chinese bonds declined a point while other foreign liens were about unchanged. Transatlantic issues finished one point higher to two lower.

Paris: Trading in the bourse continued light today and price movements were mixed. Suez Canal shares lost 160 francs and Bank of France was down more than 100. Rentes closed 25 centimes down to 10 up.

Liverpool: Wheat futures eased today due to lack of demand for cash grain and continued easiness at Buenos Aires. Closing prices were ⅛d to 1⅛d net lower. Reports that cutting had already commenced in New South Wales was also a factor.

Cotton futures declined 1 to 3 points in sympathy with easier eastern markets and selling for Bombay and Egyptian accounts.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	57½	56½	56½	—
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	—
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	24	24	24	Oct 22
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	64½	63¾	64	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 26
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	17	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	13	13	13	+ ½
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	20	15¾	14¼	14½	— ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
21⅝	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	39	21¾	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	5	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	3	189½	188	188	—1
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (1½e)	7	13¾	13½	13⅝	
13⅛	4½	Allied Stores	39	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
70	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	70	69½	70	Oct 22
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	48	53¾	52	53¾	+2⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	19	19	19	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	70¾	69¼	70¾	Oct 26
28½	24	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	7	24	24	24	
12⅜	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	6	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	—
143⅝	63¼	Am Bosch	58	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅜
44⅜	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	12	44	43½	44	
105⅛	70⅜	Am Can (4)	12	104	102¾	104	+2½
176	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Oct 25
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	12	30¼	29	29½	+ ¼
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	7	52⅜	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
23⅜	9⅛	Am Ch & Chl (.35e)	6	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¼
103¼	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	— ½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	7	9½	9	9¼	+ ½
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	7	14	13¾	13¾	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	4	13	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	28	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
20⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	16⅜	16	16½	+ ½
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	11	21	20½	20½	— ½
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	10	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14½	14	14	— ¼
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	10	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30¼	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 26
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	16⅛	16	16	Oct 25
8¾	4⅛	Am International	10	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	12⅜	Am Locomotive	25	27	25½	26¼	
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	72	72	72	
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (½e)	20	43½	42	42¾	+ ½
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	242	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	16	45½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅜
39¾	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	36	40⅛	38½	39¾	+ ¾
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	68	18⅜	18	18⅛	
22⅝	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	75	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	8	71½	71½	71½	+ ¾
20⅝	14⅜	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	3	19½	19½	19½	
58⅛	28½	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	44	56⅛	54⅞	54	— ⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	8	135	134½	134½	— ½
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	
35⅜	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	43	35	33¾	34½	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	7	9	9	9	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	7	29⅛	28¾	29¼	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	107½	107½	107½	Oct 26
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20⅛	19⅞	20½	+1¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	148½	147½	148½	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	87	87	87	—1
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	90¼	89½	89½	— ¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	6	Am Water Works	381	15½	14½	15½	+ ¾
1	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	88½	88½	89½	+ ½
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	9	42⅜	41½	41½	
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead	21	8⅝	8¼	8½	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	42	42	42	Oct 22
42⅛	21	Anaconda	210	39⅞	38¼	38⅝	— ¾
59¼	29	Anacon W & C	13	61⅜	58	61⅜	+3⅜
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	4	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—1
4½	2	A P W Paper	16	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Oct 26
7	3⅝	Armour Ill	29	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	50	49½	49½	Oct 26
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅜
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	45¼	44½	44½	— ⅜
12¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
8	2½	Artloom Corp	11	8	7¾	7¾	
12⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	7	11¾	11¼	11½	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	4	36½	36	36½	+ ⅞
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	89	40¾	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	21	63⅛	61⅞	62½	— 2
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	36	27⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 26
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	1.08⅜	108⅜	1.08⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	19	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43¾	43½	43¾	Oct 26
63½	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	63¼	62½	62½	— ½
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7½	7	7	Oct 26
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	8	5¼	4¾	4⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 26
6	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	40	5¾	5½	5½	

B

14⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	92	14¼	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	49	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	22	10	9⅝	9¾	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	31½	31	31	+ ¼
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	22⅜	21½	21¾	— ⅛
14	8	Barnes	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	18½	17⅝	17⅞	
19⅜	9	Bayuk Cigar (.65¼e)	9	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 20
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	4	101	100	100	Oct 20
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114	114	114	Oct 26
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)		67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	70	24½	23	23¾	+ ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	9	54½	53¾	54¼	+ ¼
67⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	123	68⅞	67½	68¼	+ ¾
127⅛	122¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	127⅛	127½	127½	— ⅛
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	7	110	109½	110	+ ⅛
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
22¼	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	2	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	23	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	147	29⅜	28⅛	28⅞	+1⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores		12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Oct 26
19⅜	10	Borden Co (1e)	15	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
53⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	1	34⅛	33½	33½	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine		3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	27½	27	27	—1
8¼	4	Brewing Corp (⅜e)	1	6	6	6	
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	12¼	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	50	35	33½	33	— ⅜
40½	29	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	1	38	38	38	Oct 26
41½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 25
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	30	12½	11¾	12	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	33½	33	33	
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	15	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33	33	33	Oct 26
14½	5½	Br'wick Balke (½e)	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	28	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	16	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	9	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
25	13½	Bulard Co	10	24¼	24	24	—1
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	8	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	38	15⅜	15	15	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	13	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 26
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	14	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23	23	23	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	8	14¼	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	22	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	31	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Calumet & Hec	30	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	4	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	7	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
8⅛		Canadian Pacific	38	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Capital Ad A	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 22
19⅞	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	19⅞	19½	19¼	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	4	4	4	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	3	85½	85	85½	+1½
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	12	53	52	52	—1
106⅜	100⅝	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	4	106	106	106	Oct 24
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	93	24⅜	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)		93	93	93	Oct 26
29¾	12½	Celotex Corp	30	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	10	10	10	Oct 25
8½	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
59¼	26⅛	Cerro de Pasco (4)	21	54¼	51¾	52¼	—1¾
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20½	18	Champ Paper & F	16	20¾	20½	20½	+1
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Oct 25
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	44	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	6	80⅝	80½	80¾	Oct 25
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	8	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 24
1¾	⅜	Chi & N West	65	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1	Chi & N West pf	4	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	1 3⅜	13¼	13¼	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
18	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	13	17⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅛
27½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅜	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	10	10	10	
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	10	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+1¼
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	7	9	8¾	9	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	87	84¼	82	83¾	+ ½
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel (1.10e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	City Stores	3	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	26	26	26	Oct 25
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	7	30	29	29	—1
52¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	45	52¼	50½	51	
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	24	24⅝	23½	24¼	— ⅛
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	133½	133	133½	+1¼
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	Oct 25
16½	7½	Colgate Palm P (½a)	58	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	8	102⅝	102½	102½	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	13	39	37½	37	— ¾
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
97⅛	51⅜	Col Gas & El	318	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	81	80	81	Oct 26
16¾	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	17	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	5	95½	94	94	Oct 26
57	23	Comi Credit (4)	19	57⅜	56¾	57	+ ½
106	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
61½	31½	Comi In Invest Tr (4)	28	61½	60	60	—1¼
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Oct 20
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	47	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
28	22½	Comw'lth & South	510	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
53½	25	Com & So pf (3)	60	55¼	53¼	54¾	+1⅛
35¾	22½	Comw'lth Ed (1.60)	32	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	16¼	Conde Nast	3	8	7½	8	Oct 24
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	8	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ¼
5½	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 24
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	70	18½	17⅞	18	
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	10	10	10	Oct 25
34¼	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	195	34¼	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅛
103⅝	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	103⅜	103¼	103¼	— ¼
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	3	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
11¾	6½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	69	9¼	9	9	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	9	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
93	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	5	93	93	93	Oct 25
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	24	17⅜	16¾	17	+ ¼
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	18	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	— ¼
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	99	99	99	+1
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	13	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ¾
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 24
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	3	10	10	10	
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	⅞	Cont Motors	26	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	22	30	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
22½	10	Cont Steel	3	22¼	21½	21½	
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	7	69⅝	69	69⅛	— ⅞
176½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	176	175	175	Oct 25
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	17	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
19	12	Crane Co	24	39½	38¾	38

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

FHLB Record Set For Membership And Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank System announces that it had reached an all-time record in membership and resources, thus marking the end of six years of steady growth and consistent service to American home-financing institutions.

From modest beginnings in October, 1932, when the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks first opened their doors for business, the System has grown until it now includes member thrift and home-financing establishments in nearly 2,000 American towns and cities, T. D. Webb, Vice Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, pointed out.

Membership at Peak

Membership in the Bank System has reached a peak of 3,960 institutions with total assets of $4,325,000,000, Mr. Webb said, adding that there is every prospect of continuing growth. The System now is the greatest home-mortgage credit pool in the world.

"There is every reason to believe," Mr. Webb said, "that as America proceeds to carry out the vast housing program which it urgently needs, the strength and usefulness of the Bank System will be expanded to help meet this need."

As of last August 31, the membership was made up as follows: 3,913 savings, building and loan associations, co-operative banks and homestead associations, 38 life insurance companies and nine mutual savings banks.

The Bank System, Mr. Webb recalled, was created by Congress in 1932 to meet a need for a national credit reservoir for home-financing institutions somewhat similar to the Federal Reserve System in the commercial banking field and the Federal Land Banks in the sphere of agricultural financing. That it is fulfilling this need, he added, is shown by its consistent year-to-year growth.

Prosperity Recorded

The membership of the System now includes the majority of the larger American savings and home-financing institutions, Mr. Webb said. Their position in this field is indicated by the following facts:

1. During 1937 the savings and loan associations that are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System loaned 85 per cent of the funds advanced by all savings and loan associations in the United States.

2. They financed fully 40 per cent of all home purchases, construction, repairs and refinancing loans by all lending institutions of every class in that year.

3. Bank System members now constitute 41 per cent of all savings and loan associations in the United States and hold 65 per cent of their total assets.

As the member institutions have grown and prospered, Mr. Webb pointed out, so have the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks which stand behind them.

The 12 Banks, on August 31, had total assets of $278,210,644 as compared with $256,877,295 at the beginning of this year. During the same eight-months period, surplus and undivided profits rose from $5,204,417 to $7,235,619 and cash and investments from $55,823,229 to $87,496,631. Consolidated gross income of the 12 Banks from January to August, 1938, was $5,055,769 as compared with $3,660,526 for the same period last year.

Business Loans Off In October 19 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined in the week ended October 19, cancelling part of the increase registered in the three preceding weeks.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their commercial loans dropped $16,000,000 to a total of $3,908,000,000. The principal decreases were $9,000,000 in New York City and $3,000,000 each in the Boston and Cleveland districts. Small increases were reported in the St. Louis, Minneapolis and Atlanta districts.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody

12 noon, Oct. 27

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.77¼	$4.78	$8.2397
Cables	4.77⅛	4.78	8.2397
France—franc	.0267	.0267½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2270	.2272	1
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4008	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5443	1
Sweden—krona	.2460	.2459	.4537
Norway—krone	.2399	.2398	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2132	.2131	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0088	.0088	.0226
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Czech'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0212	.0212	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1884	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0433¼	.0433¼	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0296
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2510	.2520	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0360	.0360	.2040
Peru—sol	.2150	.2150	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4150	.4150	1.7510
	Far east		
Japan—yen	.2783	.2784	.8440
India—rupee	.3567	.3567	.6180
Java—florin	.5457	.5457	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2985	.2975	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1606	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5545	.5535	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9919	.9912½	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2937½x	.2037½x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partially changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. x Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 25: Receipts, $25,874,774.86; expenditures, $18,473,159.73; net balance, $2,615,896,512.98, including $2,008,103,392.83 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $24,931,906.37. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,771,432,319.80; expenditures, $2,864,987,060.37, including $902,269,450.65 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,093,554,796.57; gross debt, $38,424,932,979.77, an increase of $1,674,911.66 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,028,878,723.13.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
3 3¼s '46-44	109.29	109.29	109.29
15 4s '54-44	114.17	114.17	114.17
19 2¾s '47-45	107.4	107.2	107.2
1 3½s '49-46	109.7	108.7	108.7
3 2¾s '51-48	105.15	105.15	105.15
5 2½s 48	105.7	106.5	105.7
10 3½s '52-49	108.31	108.31	108.31
1 2½s '53-49	102.18	102.18	102.18
4 2½s 52-50	102.23	102.20	102.23
5 2¾s '54-51	104.7	104.7	104.7
14 2¾s '60-55	104.20	104.18	104.18
6 2¾s '59-56	103.16	103.16	103.16
13 2¾s '63-58	102.29	102.26	102.26
Federal Farm Mortgage			
4 3s '47-42	106.4	106.2	106.2
14 3s '49-44	106.21	106.20	106.20
Home Owners' Loan			
9 2¾s '49-39	102.20	102.20	102.20
3 3s '52-44	106.21	106.21	106.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s'48	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	72½	72½	72½
17 Alleghany 5s'44	79	78	78
1 Alleghany 5s'49	68	68	68
40 Alleghany 5s'50 st	38	37⅝	37⅞
3 Allied Strs 4½s'51	94¾	94½	94½
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	56	56	56
45 Am'Echem 6½s'49	104½	104	104¼
1 Am Tob 3½s'49	101	101	101
15 Am T&T 5½s'43	112⅞	112⅜	112¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
6 Am T&T 3¼s'61	105	104⅞	105
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	99½	99¼	99¼
37 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50B	106	105¾	105¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb'67	35	34⅞	34⅞
1 Ann Arbor 4s'95	36½	36½	36½
16 Arm Del 4s'57	98	97¾	98
20 Arm Del 4s'55	98	97⅝	98
25 AT&SF 4s'95	106	105⅞	106
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93	93	93
24 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	100½	100	100
14 Atl&Cha AL 4s'44	86	85	86
2 A C Line 4½s'64	68	68	68
3 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	35½	35½	35½
3 Bald Loco 5s'40 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 B&O rfg 6s'95	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜
11 B&O 1st 5s '48	49¾	49	49
11 B&O rfg 5s'95	20	19⅝	20
21 B&O 5s'96 F	20	19½	20
21 B&O cv 4½s'60	16	15¾	16
9 B&O 4s '48	49⅜	49¼	49⅜
3 B&O 4sPLE&WV'41	43½	43½	43½
3 B&O 5s S W '50	33	32⅞	33
5 BO 4s TC '59	34½	33¾	33¾
1 Bang&Ar 4½s cv '51 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Bell TPa 5s'48B	118¼	118¼	118¼
11 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106	105¾	106
2 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
39 Beth Stl 3½s'52	97	96⅞	96⅞
3 Boston&Me 5s'37	30½	30	30½
2 Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	28½	28½	28½
6 Boston&Me 5s'55	30⅜	30½	30⅜
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅞
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	67⅞	67	67
2 Bkly UnElst 5s'50	78	78	78
13 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	106½	106½	106½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	98	98	98
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Buf Niag El 3½s'67	109½	109½	109½
14 Buf R&P 4½s'57	27	27	27
2 Bush Term 5s '55	45	45	45
1 Can Sou 5s '62	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114	114	114
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123½	123½	123½
3 Can Pac 5s '54	98	98	98
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92½	92½
15 Can Pac 4s prep	82¼	82	82
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Cen Hud G&E 3⅛s '65	109	109	109
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106½	106¼	106½
3 Cen Pa 5s '80	58	58	58
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	85	84⅞	84⅞
2 Champion P&P '38	100	99¾	100
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
2 C&O 4½s '92	119	118¾	119
13 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96½	96¾
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96½	96½
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13½	13½	13½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅜	98	98¼
7 CB&Q 4s III '49	103¾	103½	103½
4 CB&Q 3½s III '49	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
28 Chi & I Ill 5s '51	16	14⅞	16
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15	15	15
25 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21¼	21¼
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	5¼	5¼	5¼
219 SMSP & Pac 5s '75	11⅜	9⅞	10½
33 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3	3½
16 CM&SP 4⅜s '89	27½	27	27½
34 CM&SP 4½ '89C	27½	26½	27½
25 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27½	27½	27½
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18	18	18
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10½	10½	10½
1 Chi & NW 4¾s'87	16	16	16
28 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	6¼	5⅞	6
25 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¾	9½	9⅝
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	16	16	16
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	15⅞	16
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8½	8½	8½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 C R I P 4s '88	18	17	18
25 C R I & P rfg 4s34	8½	8½	8¾
13 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 CT Hte & SE rfg5s60	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 C T H & SE inc 5s60	51½	51½	51½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88	88	88
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	89½	90
4 Childs Co 5s '43	75½	75	75½
1 Cinn2Gas & El 3½s67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 CinnGas & El 3¼s66	107½	107½	107½
18 Cin Un Term 3¾s'62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
32 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109	109	109
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59½	59	59½
CCC&StL cnfd4s60	97½	97½	97½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 Cl UnTerm 5½s '72	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	79½	79½	79½
7 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Col P&I 5s'43	100½	100½	100½
5 Col P&I 5s'70	60½	60½	60½
2 Col & So 4½s'80	46	46	46
9 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	96½	96¼	96¼
10 Colmbia G 5s1961	94⅝	94¼	94¼
11 Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103⅜	103	103⅜
7 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	103	103	103
11 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
10 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	109½	109	109½
8 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	108½	108½	108½
111 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	109¾	109½	109¾
27 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106¼	106	106
25 Con Edis 3½s'58	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
19 Con Oil 3½s'51	103⅜	103	103
4 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	50	50	50
8 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107¼	107	107
15 Consum Pow 3½s'67	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104	103⅝	104
1 Container Cor 6s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Crane Co 3½s'51	105	105	105
1 Crown Will 6s'51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34½	34½	34½
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	42	41½	42
3 Cuba R R 5s'52	36	36	36
34 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	56¼	54⅝	56
4 Del P&L 4¼s'79	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 D & R G 4s'36	13½	13	13½
1 D & R G West 5s'55	6	6	6
12 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	5⅞	5¾	5¾
11 D & R G West 5s'78	10½	10½	10½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
10 Dul Missabe&I 3½'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110¾	110¼	110¼
71 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	82	82	82
10 Elec Auto Lite 4s'52	108½	108½	108½
1 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
3 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
35 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¼	13¼	13¼
35 Erie rfg 5s'75	13½	13½	13½
25 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21½	20¾	21½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19	18⅝	19
2 Erie cv 4s '53 B	18½	18½	18¾
5 Fairbkx Morse 4s '56	105⅝	105¾	105⅝
5 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100	99¾	100
263 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	8½	9
34 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¼	8	8¼
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
1 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
27 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	65	64¼	65
2 Goodrich 4½s'56	99¾	99¼	99¼
2 Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
36 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103	102¾	102¾
3 Gt Nor Ry 3½s'52	94¼	94¼	94¼
27 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81¼	81	81¼
8 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	98⅝	98	98⅜
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94	93½	94
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Gt Nor 3¾s'47	97	97	97¼
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	92	92	92
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
6 Gulf St Util 4½s'56	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Hocking V 4½s'58	118	118	118
1 Hous & Co 4½s mtg'44	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Hous O Tex 5½s'60	102	102	102
16 Hud & Man rfg 5½s'57	50¼	49½	50
17 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14¼	13½	14¼
24 Ill Cen 4s '53	51	50¼	51
1 Ill Cen ref 5s '55	56½	56½	56½
30 Ill Cen 4½s '66	48½	47¼	48¼
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	62	62	62
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	54½	54	54½
26 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49½	48	49½
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105¾	105¼	105¾
5 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Interb Tr R7s '32	56	56	56
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	54¼	54¼	54¼
10 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	59	59	59
9 Interlake Iron 4s '47	91	91	91
8 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4½	3½	3½
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	20	19½	19½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	19½	19	19¼
N 45 Int Hydro El 6s '44	79¾	77¾	79
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50	50	50
7 Int Paper 6s '55	90	90	90
3 Int Paper 5s '47	95½	95½	95½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	83	83	83
2 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 KCP&L 4 Mem 4s '36	31	30¾	31
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	68½	68½	68½
10 Int T&T 5s '55	72¾	72	72¾
10 KCP&L&M 4s '36 ct	27¾	27	27¾
3 KCSouth 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
3 KCSouth 3s '50	71	70½	71
1 KCTerm 4s '60	107	107	107
15 Kena G&E 4½s '80	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 La Gas 5½s '53	85½	85½	85½
4 L&AM8 3½s '97	85½	85½	85½
38 Lautaro Nit inc '78	32¾	32½	32¾
1 LehVal NTerm5s'54	41	41	41
15 LehighVal5s2003	39	38	39
20 LehVal4½s2003	23½	21¾	23½
5 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	22¾	22¼	22¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
36 LehVal 4s 2003	21	20	20⅞
11 LehVal4s 2003 asd	20	20	20
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	57	57	57
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	125½	125½	125½
3 Loews 3½s '46	102	102	102
3 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	96½	96½	96½
30 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	75¼	75¼	75¼
4 Maine Cen 4½s'60	44½	44½	44½
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	33½	33½	33½
5 Manhat Ry 4s '0	31	31	31
1 Man RR So L 4s '39	100	100	100
1 Marion StShov6s '47	81¼	81¼	81¼
25 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	103½	103½
7 Mead Corp 6s '45A	104½	104¼	104¼
25 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	64¼	64¼	64¼
12 Mo-Ill 5s '59	40	40	40
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	43⅜	43	43⅜
62 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18¼	17½	18¼
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	36	35½	36
37 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	3⅞	4
7 Mo Pac 5s '65A	20½	19¾	20⅛
52 Mo Pac 5s '77F	20¼	19¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
16 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¾	19¼	19¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¾	19½	19¾
62 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20¼	19¾	20¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18½	18½	18½
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '7	6¼	6¼	6¼
110 Mob.& O 4½s'77	30½	29	30
3 Monongah Ry 4s '60	102¼	102	102
7 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	107½	107¼	107½
3 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	99⅞	99¾	99¾
27 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	55½	55	55
2 Mount St T&T3¼s '68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Nassau El 4s '51	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
13 NatDairy2¾s51ww	104⅛	104	104
1 Nati Steel 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123½	123½	123½
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107	107	107
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	101	100⅝	100⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
20 NO TexR&B 5½s '54	35⅞	34½	35⅛
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	63¾	63¾
42 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅞	57¼	57⅞
2 NYC 3¾s '46	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5 NYC 3¼s '52	66¾	66½	66¾
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57⅞	57½	57½
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	82½	82½	82½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
31 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	97	96	97
35 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	56	55½	55½
60 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	49¾	49	49½
4 NY Conn 4½s '53	102¾	102½	102¾
1 NY Dock 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106¾	106½	106¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
2 NYNH&H cv 5s6s '48	16¼	15½	16¼
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	22¼	22¼	22¼
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 NYNH&H 4½s '56	14½	14½	14½
3 NYNH&H 3½s '56	13½	13	13½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9	9	9
10 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
7 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	43	43	43
1 NiagaraFalls P3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	17¾	16¾	17¾
47 Norf Sou 5s '61A	18¾	18½	18¾
2 Norf & W 4s '96	117½	117½	117½
37 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	3⅞	4
7 Mo Pac 5s '65A	20¼	19¾	20⅛
52 Mo Pac 5s '77F	20¼	19¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
16 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¾	19¼	19¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¾	19½	19¾
62 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20¼	19¾	20¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18½	18½	18½
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '7	6¼	6¼	6¼
110 Mob.& O 4½s'77	30½	29	30
3 Monongah Ry 4s '60	102¼	102	102
7 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	107½	107¼	107½
3 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	99⅞	99¾	99¾
27 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	55½	55	55
2 Mount St T&T3¼s '68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Nassau El 4s '51	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
13 NatDairy2¾s51ww	104⅛	104	104
1 Nati Steel 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123½	123½	123½
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107	107	107
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	101	100⅝	100⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
20 NO TexR&B 5½s '54	35⅞	34½	35⅛
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	63¾	63¾
42 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅞	57¼	57⅞
2 NYC 3¾s '46	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5 NYC 3¼s '52	66¾	66½	66¾
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57⅞	57½	57½
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	82½	82½	82½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
31 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	97	96	97
35 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	56	55½	55½
60 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	49¾	49	49½
4 NY Conn 4½s '53	102¾	102½	102¾
1 NY Dock 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106¾	106½	106¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
2 NYNH&H cv 5s6s '48	16¼	15½	16¼
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	22¼	22¼	22¼
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 NYNH&H 4½s '56	14½	14½	14½
3 NYNH&H 3½s '56	13½	13	13½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9	9	9
10 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
7 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	43	43	43
1 NiagaraFalls P3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	17¾	16¾	17¾
47 Norf Sou 5s '61A	18¾	18½	18¾
2 Norf & W 4s '96	117½	117½	117½
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¼	106	106
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104¼	104¼	104⅜
2 Nor Cen 4½s'74	104

Grew Presents U. S. Demand for Open Door

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The United States Government has told Japan in a strongly-worded note to stop "unwarranted interference" with American rights in China.

The extended statement presented by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo Oct. 6 but made public only today, demanded continuance of the "Open Door" policy in the Orient.

An early reply was requested. The unofficial interpretation here was that if a favorable answer did not arrive soon, relations between the two countries would become strained.

Following are salient excerpts from the text of the United States note:

The Government of the United States has had frequent occasion to make representations to Your Excellency's Government in regard to action taken and policies carried out in China under Japanese authority to which the Government of the United States takes exception as being, in its opinion, in contravention of the principle and the condition of equality of opportunity or the "Open Door" in China. In response to these representations, and in other connections, both public and private, the Japanese Government has given categorical assurances that equality of opportunity or the Open Door in China will be maintained. The Government of the United States is constrained to observe, however, that notwithstanding the assurances of the Japanese Government in this regard violations by Japanese agencies of American rights and interests have persisted.

As having, by way of illustration, a bearing upon the situation to which the Government of the United States desires to invite the attention of the Japanese Government, it is recalled that at the time of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Japanese Government gave assurances that the Open Door in Manchuria would be maintained. However, the principal economic activities in that area have been taken over by special companies which are controlled by Japanese nationals and which are established under special charters according them a preferred or exclusive position. A large part of American enterprise which formerly operated in Manchuria has been forced to withdraw from that territory as a result of the preferences in force there. Arrangements between Japan and the regime now functioning in Manchuria allow the free movement of goods and funds between Manchuria and Japan while restricting rigidly the movement of goods and funds between Manchuria and countries other than Japan.

This channeling of the movement of goods is effected primarily by means of exchange control exercised under the authority of regulations issued under an enabling law which provides expressly that for the purposes of the law Japan shall not be considered a foreign country nor the Japanese yen a foreign currency. In the opinion of my government equality of opportunity or the open door has virtually ceased to exist in Manchuria notwithstanding the assurances of the Japanese Government that it would be maintained in that area.

The Government of the United States is now apprehensive lest there develop in other areas of China which have been occupied by Japanese military forces since the beginning of the present hostilities a situation similar in its adverse effect upon the competitive position of American business to that which now exists in Manchuria. . . .

Exchange Control in Effect

The Government of the United States now learns that the Japanese authorities at Tsingtao have in effect established an exchange control, that they are exercising a discretionary authority to prohibit exports unless export bills are sold to the Yokohama Specie Bank, and that the bank refuses to purchase export bills except at an arbitrary rate far lower than the open market rate prevailing at Tientsin and Shanghai. A somewhat similar situation apparently prevails at Chefoo. Furthermore, reports continue to reach the American Government that a comprehensive system of exchange control will soon be established throughout North China. Control of foreign exchange transactions gives control of trade and commercial enterprise, and the exercise, either directly or indirectly, by the Japanese authorities of control of exchange in North China would place those authorities in position to thwart equality of opportunity or free competition between Japan and the United States in that area. In such a situation, imports from and exports to the United States, as well as the choice of dealers in North China, would be entirely subject to the dispensation of the Japanese authorities. . . .

The Government of the United States has already pointed out to the Japanese Government that alterations of the Chinese customs tariff by the regimes functioning in those portions of China occupied by Japanese armed forces and for which the Japanese Government has formally assured its support are arbitrary and illegal assumptions of authority for which the Japanese Government has an inescapable responsibility. . . .

Previous Protests

It would appear to be self-evident that a fundamental prerequisite of a condition of equality of opportunity or Open Door in China is the absence in the economic life of that country of preferences or monopolistic rights operating directly or indirectly in favor of any foreign country or its nationals. On July 4, I spoke to General Ugaki of the desire of the American Government that there be avoided such restrictions and obstacles to American trade and other enterprises as might result from the setting up of special companies and monopolies in China. The Minister was so good as to state that the Open Door in China would be maintained and that the Government of the United States might rest assured that the Japanese Government would fully respect the principle of equal opportunity.

Notwithstanding these assurances, the provisional regime in Peiping announced on July 30 the inauguration as of the following day of the China Telephone and Telegraph Company, the reported purpose of this organization being to control and to have exclusive operation of telephone and telegraph communications in North China. There was organized in Shanghai on July 31 the Central China Telecommunications Company, and the special service section of the Japanese Army has informed foreign cable and telegraph companies that the new company proposes to control all the tele-communications in Central China.

Japanese Organizations

According to a semi-official Japanese press report, there was organized at Shanghai on July 28 the Shanghai Inland Navigation Steamship Company, to be controlled by Japanese, the reported object of which is to control water transportation in the Shanghai delta area. According to information which has reached my Government, a Japanese company has been organized to take over and operate the wharves at Tsingtao which have hitherto been publicly owned and operated. Should such a development occur, all shipping of whatever nationality would become dependent upon a Japanese agency for allotments of space and stevedoring facilities.

The wool trade in North China is now reported to be a Japanese monopoly and a tobacco monopoly in that area is reported to be in process of formation. Moreover, according to numerous reports which have been reaching my Government, the Japanese Government is proceeding with the organization of two special promotion companies which it has chartered and which it will control with the object of investing in, unifying, and regulating the administration of certain large sectors of economic enterprise in China. . . .

"Unwarranted" Curbs

I desire also to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that unwarranted restrictions placed by the Japanese military authorities upon American nationals in China—notwithstanding the existence of American treaty rights in China and the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government that steps had been taken which would insure that American nationals, interests, and properties would not be subject to unlawful interference by Japanese authorities—further subject American interests to continuing serious inconvenience and hardship. Reference is made especially to the restrictions placed by the Japanese military upon American nationals who desire to re-enter and reoccupy properties from which they have been driven by the hostilities and of which the Japanese military have been or still are in occupation.

Mention may also be made of the Japanese censorship of and interference with American mail and telegrams at Shanghai, and of restrictions upon freedom of trade, residence, and travel by Americans, including the use of railways, shipping, and other facilities. While Japanese merchant vessels are carrying Japanese merchandise between Shanghai and Nanking, those vessels decline to carry merchandise of other countries, and American and other non-Japanese shipping is excluded from the lower Yangtze on the grounds of military necessity. Applications by American nationals for passes which would allow them to return to certain areas in the lower Yangtze Valley have been denied by the Japanese authorities on the ground that peace and order have not been sufficiently restored, although many Japanese merchants and their families are known to be in those areas.

Losses Due to War

American nationals and their interests have suffered serious losses in the Far East arising from causes directly attributable to the present conflict between Japan and China, and even under the most favorable conditions an early rehabilitation of American enterprise in China and of American trade with China cannot be expected. The American Government, therefore, finds it all the more difficult to reconcile itself to a situation in which American nationals must contend with continuing unwarranted interference with their rights at the hands of the Japanese authorities in China and with Japanese actions and policies which operate to deprive American trade and enterprise of equality of opportunity in China. It is also pertinent to mention that in Japan, too, American trade and other interests are undergoing severe hardships as a result of the industrial, trade, exchange and other controls which the Japanese Government has imposed incident to its military operations in China. . . .

In the light of the situation herein reviewed, the Government of the United States asks that the Japanese Government implement its assurances already given with regard to the maintenance of the open door and to noninterference with American rights by taking prompt and effective measures to cause:

1. The discontinuance of discriminatory exchange control and of other measures imposed in areas in China under Japanese control which operate either directly or indirectly to discriminate against American trade and enterprise;

2. The discontinuance of any monopoly or of any preference which would deprive American nationals of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of Japanese interests any general superiority of rights with regard to commercial or economic development in any region of China; and

3. The discontinuance of interference by Japanese authorities in China with American property and other rights including such forms of interference as censorship of American mail and telegrams, and restrictions upon residence and travel by Americans and upon American trade and shipping.

The Government of the United States believes that in the interest of relations between the United States and Japan an early reply would be helpful."

Halifax Asks U.S. To Help Britain In Keeping Peace

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Minister, in a speech radiocast exclusively to the United States last night, asked for American co-operation with Britain in establishing world peace.

He spoke of the crisis last month over Czechoslovakia and President Roosevelt's contribution in appeals for peace to Reichsführer Hitler and President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, a contribution which he said was as "valuable as it was welcome."

"Most deeply do we appreciate what the President and Cordell Hull (Secretary of State) have done and will, I am sure, continue to do in the cause of peace," he said.

His speech was a part of the New York Herald Tribune's forum.

Referring to the United States neutrality legislation, he said, "we do not question the motives which inspired your neutrality legislation, and no one on this side expects you to do anything which we have the sense to know to be impossible, but we noted you followed with acute interest the events in Europe. There is little real difference in the attitude of the average man and women in Britain and America regarding the turbulent currents sweeping Europe."

Pointing to the already close associations between the two peoples, the Foreign Secretary said there was a mutual desire for true peace based upon agreement "that law and not force shall rule the world."

"The only foundation for such a peace is understanding, and the first stage on that road is that nations who share the same ideals should be prepared to think together."

He continued, "for countries like yours and mine which have been so favored in the past by history and circumstance, there is a heavy responsibility to use all our energy to guide our fellow men toward a future which may serve us all."

Lord Halifax said Britain understood the United States desire "not to be caught up in disputes and controversies which are far from your shores and which do not seem to touch you directly.

"We know that with your own deep-rooted belief in liberty, you must have watched with deep concern, not less than our own, the influence that these events might exercise upon the rights of man which you and we both base upon the ultimate and eternal value of individual lives.

"On all these matters I am sure that I can associate the American and British people."

Taking notice of criticism in United States newspapers of "the action taken by the British Government from time to time during recent weeks," Lord Halifax added:

"Those criticisms are best proof that you feel as strongly as we do about the things which it is vital for the world to hold on to, if international relations are to be at all securely founded. Your criticisms, therefore, bring you nearer to us than would an attitude of indifference on your part."

However, he reiterated his conviction that Britain was right in the "endeavors that were made to prevent war in the recent crisis."

Strong Isolation Policy For U. S. Urged by Hoover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—In a strongly isolationist address on American Foreign Policy, Former President Hoover told the New York Herald Tribune Forum last night that the United States could best serve the cause of liberty by remaining aloof from European conflicts, and keeping the torch of freedom lighted at home.

Hoover's Address

Salient portions of Mr. Hoover's address are as follows:

The first question before us is whether the philosophies of communism, fascism and liberalism can live together on the same earth.

Militaristic, totalitarian philosophy is not new in the world. Mechanization has changed its details; it is the same old system of personal power.

The Democratic nations have always had to live with such bedfellows. The first conclusion we can reach is that Democracies must reconcile themselves to the fact that nations of that sort are going to continue to exist. Obviously, if the world is to have peace, there must be peace between the totalitarian governments and the democracies.

The maintenance of peace between them has two aspects.

The first is a conflict of ideologies. The ascendency of totalitarian ideas has been marked by an era of unparalleled persecution of minorities and defamation of free men. These actions create deep emotions of sympathy, of impatient resentment and of fear in the democracies. Despite this, America has always stood and must stand for the right of peoples to adopt any form of government they like in working out their own destinies.

The alternative is wars between government faiths or ideologies. That can repeat all the hideous results of religious wars of the Middle Ages. In any event, modern war sows only the dragons' teeth of world impoverishment, from which despotisms spring.

The further question is whether if there should be war between the Western European democracies and the despotisms there is sufficient reason why we should join.

U. S. and Europe

There are four reasons why we should not do so.

First. The call to join is based upon the preservation of personal liberty in the world. Free economic life is not built for war. Any major war means that our country must be mobilized into practically a Fascist government. It will be so organized. It went some distance in the last great war, although we did not use those terms. It would have gone much farther if the war had extended longer. The lowered vitality of free enterprise and the necessity to subordinate our enormously increased peace-time national debt both enter into the improbability of after-war demobilization of further centralized economic power.

Those who would have us go into war to save liberty might give a little thought to the preponderant chances that we would come out of such a struggle with personal liberty restricted for generations. Moreover it is even less likely that the European democracies would emerge as democracies.

If European war should take place between the liberal and totalitarian countries the only hope for democracy is for us to stay out of it and keep the lamp of liberty alight in the world.

Intervention Futile

Second. The second reason for staying out is the futility of American intervention in Europe. We can make war but we do not and can not make the peace in Europe.

Our people do not have the knowledge and the willingness to compromise ideals and principles which meet their necessities. There is the ever present factor of a thousand years of European history that on a score of boundaries there exist zones of mixed populations, each with its own age-old hates and aspirations. Whatever way these boundaries may be drawn, some people will be separated from their "fatherland." Their agitations are the key to much European war history. There are also economic factors which necessitate the joining of peoples of diverse races. In war-fed fears and hates there are certain to evolve balances of power for defense. There is no clear base of idealism or principle for making their peace.

We have a remaining segment of this question to examine. That is the threat of direct action by these totalitarian governments, either in combination or singly, upon the Western Hemisphere. These possible aggressions are again of two forms—first, penetration by territorial encroachment, and second, ideological propaganda.

There is little likelihood of territorial encroachment on the Western Hemisphere.

No Call of Liberty

Third. A third reason for keeping out of the European situation lies in the fact that there is no clear call of liberty. France has her own special alliances and her policies, including an alliance with dictatorial Russia. She believes it necessary for her defense and we have no right to criticize. But if we were involved, far from standing on the side of Liberty, we should be standing on the side of Communism. Russia is certainly not a democratic state.

As great a democracy as is the British Commonwealth and as vitally important as it is to the continuance of civilization, she also has interests of her own we can scarcely be called upon to defend.

But there is another factor in maintaining peace in this dangerous world. That is adequate preparedness for defense. We must not only be just. We must be respected. The other segment of this question we need to explore is the propaganda penetration of totalitarian philosophies into the Western Hemisphere with a view to setting up their systems in this hemisphere and thus creating political and trade situations which would be more exclusive with them.

Propaganda Threat

Time precludes adequate discussion of this propaganda, but as to its final aspects in relation to the United States, I may ask a question. If the Communists were to succeed in setting up a communistic state in South America would we go to war with Russia on that account? Would we go to war with and reform the South American state? Are we any more likely to do anything of this kind in the Fascist case?

While I am convinced that we should keep out of other peoples' wars, that does not mean that Americans should disassociate themselves from efforts to maintain peace in the world.

International Relations

We assert and we should continue to assert that the basis of international relations should not be force but must be law and free agreement. We assert this as a principle of life and civilization. We should give moral support to that principle on all occasions. But it is a vital inconsistency to seek to impose it upon the world by force.

If we look over the world we shall find that the pressures for war today are predominantly economic. The greatest healing force that could come to the world is prosperity.

Relief of economic pressures would do more than contribute to peace. It would do more to relax these philosophies of despotism and to remove their brutalities than all the armies and navies in the world. Food, clothing, and general welfare make the atmosphere in which we can alone expect personal liberty to again assert itself. And peoples who have experienced intellectual and economic liberty will some time regain it. That is the hope of world peace.

Roosevelt Warns Dictators to 'Keep Off'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a virtually unprecedented arraignment of nations which suppress liberty, persecute Jews, and use threats of war to attain national ends, issued a warning last night that the United States would protect the western hemisphere from interfernce from abroad.

By radio from the oval room of the White House to the New York Herald Tribune's forum on current affairs, Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech, at the New York forum:

No one who lived through the grave hours of last month can doubt the longing of most of the people of the world for an enduring peace. Our business now is to utilize the desire for peace to build principles which are the only basis of permanent peace.

It is becoming increasingly clear that peace by fear has no higher or more enduring quality than peace by the sword.

There can be no peace if the reign of law is to be replaced by a recurrent sanctification of sheer force.

War Threats Opposed

There can be no peace if national policy adopts as a deliberate instrument the threat of war.

There can be no peace if national policy adopts as a deliberate instrument the dispersion all over the world of millions of helpless and persecuted wanderers with no place to lay their heads.

There can be no peace if humble men and women are not free to think their own thoughts, to express their own feelings, to worship God.

There can be no peace if economic resources that ought to be devoted to social and economic reconstruction are to be diverted to an intensified competition in armaments which will merely heighten the suspicions and fears and threaten the economic prosperity of each and every nation.

At no time in modern history has the responsibility which rests upon governments been more obvious or more profound.

World Is Neighbor

I speak for a United States which has no interest in war. We covet nothing save good relations with our neighbors; and we recognize that the world today has become our neighbor.

But in the principle of the good neighbor certain fundamental reciprocal obligations are involved. There must be a deliberate and conscious will that such political changes as changing needs require shall be made peacefully.

That means a due regard for the sanctity of treaties. It means deliberate avoidance of policies which arouse fear and distress. It means the self-restraint to refuse strident ambitions which are sure to breed insecurity and intolerance and thereby weaken the prospect of that economic and moral recovery the world so sadly needs.

You cannot organize civilization around the core of militarism and at the same time expect reason to control human destinies.

For more than 12 years the United States has been steadily seeking disarmament.

Must Be Prepared

Yet we have consistently pointed out that neither we, nor any nation, will accept disarmament while neighbor nations arm to the teeth. If there is not general disarmament, we ourselves must continue to arm. It is a step we do not like to take, and do not wish to take. But, until there is general abandonment of weapons capable of aggression, ordinary rules of national prudence and common sense require that we be prepared.

We still insist that an armament race among nations is absurd unless new territories or new controls are coveted. We are entitled, I think, to greater reassurance than can be given by words: the kind of proof which can be given, for example, by actual discussions, leading to actual disarmament. Not otherwise can we be relieved of the necessity of increasing our own military and naval establishments.

For while we refuse to accept as a permanent necessity the idea of force, and reject it as an ideal of life, we must be prepared to meet with success any application of force against us.

Insist on Freedom

We in the United States do not seek to impose on any other people either our way of life or our internal form of government. But we are determined to maintain and protect that way of life and that form of government for ourselves. And we are determined to use every endeavor in order that the Western Hemisphere may work out its own interrelated salvation in the light of its own interrelated experience.

And we affirm our faith that, whatever the choice of way of life a people makes, that choice must not threaten the world with the disaster of war. The impact of such a disaster cannot be confined. It releases a flood tide of evil emotions fatal to civilized living. That statement applies not to the Western Hemisphere alone but to the whole of Europe and Asia and Africa and the islands of the seas.

In all that I have said to you I have reaffirmed the faith of the American people in democracy. The way of democracy is free discussion—as exemplified by the objectives of the forum to which I am speaking. Free discussion is most greatly useful when it is restrained and relates to facts. It is not useful to suggest either to the American people or to the people of other nations that the American Government, its policies, its practices and its servants are actuated by motives of dishonor or corruption. To do so is, of necessity, an attack on the American system of constitutional representative government itself.

Let us work with greater unity for peace among the nations of the world, for restraint, for negotiation and for community of effort. Let us work for the same ideals within our own borders in our relations with each other, so that we may, if the test ever comes, have that unity of will with which alone a democracy can successfully meet its enemies.

U. S. Demands Full Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

ment reductions are extended only to countries which accord us nondiscriminatory treatment.

The note gives Japan an opportunity to avoid relegation to the black-list by abandoning all trade advantages for itself in its newly conquered sections of China. But since to guarantee the same treatment to Americans and other foreigners in China which it extends to its own nationals would involve renunciation of the fruits of conquest, few here seriously expect Japan to meet the American demands.

Failure to do so must almost automatically result in the trade reprisals implied in the note. Having laid such public emphasis as this on Japan's discrimination it would be almost impossible for the State Department not to proceed to apply the legal penalty provided in the tariff statutes for such discrimination against American trade.

Puts U. S. on Record

Thus the note stands as an exhaustive, emphatic, and definitive statement of the American attitude toward the conquest of China's coast. It points the way to blacklist trade treatment as the immediate penalty. What comes after that is left to the future. There might be early further action. There are rumors that since China is now cut off from effective communication with the outside world, the Neutrality Act will be applied. But that would depend on whether hostilities continue in China.

But whatever happens, the State Department has put itself on record as protesting every type of discrimination which has been inflicted on American trade wherever Japanese arms have triumphed in China. It has not only let Japan know that it refuses to accept or recognize such discrimination. It has also let Europe know at perhaps a crucial moment that the United States is standing as firmly as ever for the Open Door principle.

The timing of the note is significant. By Oct. 6, the day it was delivered in Tokyo, it was known that an expedition had sailed from Japan to attack Canton. In other words, consolidation of Japanese control over the entire Chinese coast was an imminent prospect. Further, the Munich settlement of the Czechoslovakian crisis had resulted in rumors of Anglo-German mediation to settle the Far Eastern crisis.

Goes Back to 1931

Without mentioning it by name, the note goes back for its premise to the nonrecognition doctrine laid down by the previous Administration at the time Japan first invaded Manchuria in 1931. It takes the position that the Open Door is still the law in China. It assumes that Japanese nationals have no more rights in any part of China than do Americans, regardless of Japan's conquest. It considers that the enjoyment of the economic fruits of conquest constitute illegal discrimination against the United States. It refuses, in other words, to recognize that Japan today rules most of that part of China in which Americans have trading interests.

This action serves to put the American attitude on record not only for the benefit of Japan, but also for any other nations who may be planning to mediate the war in China. To such, if there be any, the note is a warning that the United States expects to obtain the full benefits of any concessions obtained by anybody in a new settlement.

There is also a possibility that the note is intended to suggest to other nations a new method of international action against Japan. There are plausible reports that Britain has been approached on the possibility of applying trade reprisals against Japan simultaneous with such action by the United States. It will be easy here to put Japan on the trade black list. For Britain to do it will mean a departure from its long standing insistence on a "two-column" tariff. But important changes in the British tariff system have already been accepted incident to the Anglo-American trade agreement negotiations, according to some reports here.

Joint discrimination against Japan would also resolve some of the problems incidental to completing the Anglo-American agreement. For example, the United States would not have to be concerned lest Japan gain from textile concessions intended to benefit only England.

Virginia Reports Increase in Elks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—C. O. Handley, Virginia State Superintendent of Game Propagation, announced that more than 750 pounds of rock salt had been placed recently in mountain recesses of Giles and Bland Counties for the elk in that section.

'Count Them'

About 4,400 stars are visible to the naked eye.

Ruthenia Names Valosin Premier

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 26 (AP)—Andrew Brody, Premier of autonomous Ruthenia, resigned today because of internal dissension arising from negotiations with Hungary, and was replaced immediately by Monsignor Augustin Valosin.

Announcement of Mr. Brody's resignation followed a joint session of Cabinets of the Czechoslovak National Government and of Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Political sources said Mr. Brody had taken exceptions to negotiations directed by two other Ministers of Ruthenia, the autonomous eastern section of Czechoslovakia, Edmund Bacinsky and Julian Revay.

Monsignor Valosin, a Ruthenian Church official, had been State Secretary in Mr. Brody's Cabinet. He and other Ruthenian Ministers were said to have supported negotiations which Mr. Bacinsky conducted for his Government with the German Foreign Office.

Monsignor Valosin and Mr. Bacinsky were named a special delegation of two to represent Ruthenia in countinuing discussions with Hungary.

Emancipation Center

Boston, Mass., was the center of the Abolitionist movement.

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AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings, and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding Specialists—Hair mattresses converted into innerspring mattresses; box springs sterilized, made over; complete line Simmons products. 431 Amsterdam Ave. TR. 7-8195, N. Y. C.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
N. F. DAHLMAN, MAin 4-9426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOGS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL MEXICAN CHIHUAHUAS
Puppies and toy dogs. JOHN SAVAGE, 9 Hartford St., Dorchester, Mass. HIG. 4646

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IRISH SETTER puppies, 5 months, registered AKC; reasonable. KITCHING, 2,709 East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Sheepshead Bay).

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

GIFTS

GIFTS
Baltimore, Md. 611 Park Ave. MARCIA

HOMES TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lady will share bungalow with one or two others, employed. 15 Strathmore Ave., Garrett Park, Md. Kensington 479.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING, quiet home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

LOVING home offered permanent lady guest; care if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6135.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OFFERED at sacrifice, 14 rooms, 4 baths, 3 fireplaces; oil heat and Frigidaire; exceptional view; near city. L. H. NASON, Center Newton 0708.

WOLLASTON, MASS. — Quick sale; $4950; single, 6 rooms, new; garage; near school, trains; $200 down payment, terms. DAVIS, 338 Sea St., Quincy. GRA. 1166-1163.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Padded Vans, 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

PAYING GUESTS

M'FINGAL INN, WATERTOWN, CONN.
Modern accommodations, clean, restful, excellent food and service; 4½ acres; near Center; transportation to Christian Science church; special monthly and yearly rates. Booklet. Tel. 751. JOHN SCHERER, Prop.

REDCLIFFE
HIGHLAND PARK
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

"Redcliffe," an old estate distinguished for its beauty, offers the hospitality of an everyway comfortable home. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet. MISS EDITH M. SCHENCK, "Redcliffe," New Brunswick, N. J. Telephone New Brunswick 3024.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
A home with quiet surroundings, conducive to study. Also separate house with small housekeeping apartments.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16.

Local Classified

PIANOS FOR SALE

IVERS & POND, small grand, late model, mahogany case, left here to be sold. Baldwin Piano, 180 Boylston Street, Boston. $315

PRINTS AND ETCHINGS

GOOD FRAMING, reasonable; on prized items, tapestries, needlework, old alphabet, we exert skillful, patient care; you'll find some good prints on our 25c and 50c print bargain counter. MAISON CHAGNON, 28 West 46th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1929
29 Years in Flatbush

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values; attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 830 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave. S. 1—Front and back parlor, single or suite, kitchen and bed-living room; free parking.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Two-room suite available in private home; limited kitchen privilege; near Christian Science church, station. Phone G. N. 158, 6-7 p. m.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St. (Broadway), Apt. 12-A—Beautiful corner studio; double; cross ventilation; running water. Call evenings, SChuyler 4-9338.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th), Apt. 4-W—FOR BUSINESS GIRLS; newly furnished and decorated, single, double, kitchen privileges. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Cheerful, comfortable, new; outside double studio; tiled lavatory; club chairs; discriminating business people.

N. Y. C., 178th (1266 St. Nicholas) $1—Newly decorated, adjoining bath, elevator, homelike environment, private, reasonable. COLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large, newly furnished room with private bath, southern exposure; $25. 1425 Van Buren St., N. W. GE. 3941.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Near 18th and Col. Rd.)—1821 Belmont Rd., N. W.—Attractive single, also double room. Adams 4574.

ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED warm room desired by business woman; quiet, private home; breakfast; convenient. Box C-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Repairing, etc. Delivery Service, 136th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5558.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED colored man wishes position, cook, butler, general houseworker; private family. ED. 4-7469 (N. Y. C.). Best references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 620 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Refined, middle-aged woman desires position, housekeeper-companion; would do light housework; eight years experience; go anywhere. Box 200, 401 Title Bldg.

STUDIOS TO LET

BOSTON—Part time available in beautiful music studio to responsible teacher. Call Mon., Tues., Wed., 10:00-1:00. KEN. 7728.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable piano teacher with European method. MRS. ROSE LA MANNA, 229 East 4th St. WI. 6-4757.

KATHARINE LaSHECK
Teacher of Singing
832 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. GA. 2172

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.—6 rooms and bath, 3 lavatories; garage; rock garden; near school. Inquire Realtor, 24 Read Ave.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
Annual Sale of Men's
NECKTIES . . . 69c
3 for $2.00
Values from $1.00 to $2.50

Men's Reversible Coats
A Tweed Coat on One Side—
A Gabardine Raincoat on the Other
Made to Sell for $30
SPECIAL $16.75
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perfection Oil Heaters
$6.25 to $12.95
Electric Bowl Heaters
$2.50 to $8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 605

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It with Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 359 50 Arch Street

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

Wedding Gifts
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Jewelers
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
Millinery
Hats made to order.
Specializing in Tweeds
46 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 2187

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

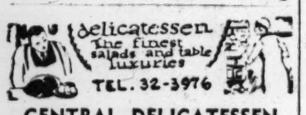
Metropolitan Cleaning & Dyeing Est.
TAILORING — PRESSING
Post Rd., Riverside, Old Green. 7-0444
SALE . . . . .
Tweed Jackets or Shetland Suits, $6.95
Formerly $10.95
CHANCY D'ELIA
242 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 654

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

Squash Pies
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

Coombs Flower Shoppe
741 Main Street

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Harold A. Lamphier
INCORPORATED
(Formerly H. M. Chittenden Inc.)
Painter and Dealer
92 W. Main St. Phone 2397

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

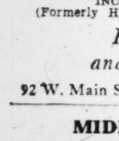
COMMUNITY STORE
Meats Groceries
Fruits Vegetables
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
WE DELIVER

NEW BRITAIN

GULF
Fuel Oil
Range Oil
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 West Main St., Next to Post Office
Ph. 531

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
433 Congress Ave. 6-0343

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
79 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5698 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Syl-O-Jama
for Lounging and Sleeping
Made of Suedella a pre-shrunk fabric with patented "Flat-bak," eliminating fulness — $1.95
J. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES — GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS
Factory-trained men and proven tested equipment for any specialized service, motor tune up, lights, brakes, alignment and lubrication.
For Convenience Open a Charge Account
Authorized AAA Garage
Mohawk OneStop Service Inc.
MYRTLE AVE. AT EAST MAIN STREET
Stamford, Conn. Phone 3-2163

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

PHONE 4-6379
Oriental Rugs of Merit in Stock
N. SARADJIAN
Quality Cleaning and Expert Repairing of Domestic and Oriental Rugs
STORAGE
135 MAIN STREET

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

70th ANNIVERSARY S-A-L-E
Still in Progress
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

SPECIAL
KENNETH MACKENZIE HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS
$29.95 Value $35.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
It Pays to Shop at "G. B. & H."
DRESSES
Brand New Fall Styles
Sheer Wools and Highly Styled Crepe —All the Desirable Fall Colors. Come In!

LATIMER LAUNDRY
If you can afford to WASH at home, you can afford to send it to the Latimer Laundry. Double your money back if our way is not cleaner, better, cheaper. Let us prove it.
PHONE ENTERPRISE 6500
BLANKETS, CURTAINS, DRY CLEANING

The Miller & Peck Co.
New Colors—Real Warm All Wool Blankets and Only $4.98 each.
Double Bed Size

KNOX HATS
• FELTS • VELOURS
$5.00 up
Exclusive at
Sugenheimer's
64 Bank Street

May we help you to redecorate your home in time for your Thanksgiving guests to enjoy it?
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers. Phone 4-3636

You May Select Your
FUR COAT
with confidence as to quality and style at . . .
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN ST., WATERBURY

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625 Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

THE CCGIESECO
Business and Advertising Printers
128 LIGHT STREET
Telephone Plaza 3333

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Lovely Combination of
FLOWERS AND TULLE
for the Fall Wedding. Come in and see us.
Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R SIECK
1822 N. CHARLES ST. VERNON 4896

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
We're "fixin' up" our store for you. You'll appreciate the new arrangements on our first floor.
Use Your CHARGA-PLATE

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

SMART APPAREL FOR FALL
Women—Men—Boys
at
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET

Announcing Service of
SOCONY FUEL OIL
Your patronage will be appreciated
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
PHONE 4-9111

Make Your Selection NOW
for Suits, Topcoats and Stetson Hats
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

For a Well-Groomed Personal Appearance
Consult
MARY BRENNER
Rep. of Tel. 2-1127

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE, Inc.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064; 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Lawrence Paint Company
162 WASHINGTON STREET
COVER THE EARTH
PAINT—Introduce new beauty inexpensively with Sherwin-Williams Paints

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr. Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians.
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

MODERNIZE
Most people would not consider wearing an out-of-date hat or gown. How long has it been since you have had new furniture, rugs and draperies in your home? Is it a little old-fashioned or does it need a face lifting? It can be brought up to date inexpensively with a few new pieces of furniture or with modern furnishings from
McLEAN'S

Ann M. Lewis
Harper Hair Parlor
95 State Street Dial 125026

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

BRONXVILLE HAND LAUNDRY
Subsidiary of Victoria
"DE LUXE" IRONING
We Specialize in fine linens and wearing apparel.
Tels. Bronxv. 2292, Tuck. 0891, Scarsd. 944

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 85c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4988

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-7 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATIONS
Batteries and Recharging SOCONY *Lubrication and Tire Service*
Recognized Products — Trained Men
Located at
2055 Delaware Ave., Cor. of Amherst
1433 Delaware Ave. north of Delavan
Riverside 9784

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High St. 152 Elmwood Ave.

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Office 247 Allen St. LI. 7676
Free Delivery Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo Pebble

WHEN YOU
"Say It with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTED STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

Distinguished Women's and Misses' Fashions
Gowns, Coats, Suits, Millinery
Unusual Values in All Price Brackets
BIGBIE'S
264 Delaware Avenue

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
Wirges & Starker, Ic.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

The A. T. DUNN CO.
Reduced Prices Now
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street Phone 48

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
5 CAYADUTTA STREET

BLANKETS . . .
. . . Soft, fluffy, clean mean warmth and comfort
Send Your Blankets NOW!
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
ServiCenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 2128
ITHACA, N. Y.

Stromberg-Carlson Radios and Westinghouse Appliances
Service on All Makes of Radio
GEORGE B. NORRIS
207 W. State St. Dial 9316

JAMESTOWN

SHOP *"The Down Stairs Store"*
for
"Quality Goods at Low Prices"
BIGELOW'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

TURNBULL INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance of Every Description
159-A Larchmont Ave.
Telephone Larchmont 2430

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

BULBS
Rock Garden Plants
Perennials
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER ST. TEL. LARCH 81
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

LONG ISLAND ADDING MACHINE & TYPEWRITER COMPANY
35 Merrick Road, BALDWIN, L. I.
Phone Baldwin 466

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY
Tel. Baldwin 7373

ELDRED'S FISH MARKET
Orders Delivered
Atlantic Avenue at Parsonage Creek
Baldwin, L. I.

BLAIR'S
RADIO SALES AND REPAIRS
89 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 6606

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Featuring Rug Cleaning
• CURTAINS • BLANKETS
• SLIPCOVERS • DRAPES
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
BRANCH STORES:
1517 Central Ave., 2125 Mott Ave.

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR AND FABRIC HATS
From your own material or ours.
Harriet hats
142-05 Roosevelt Avenue
30 Windsor Place, Forest Hills

Dresses—Coats
Hats and Accessories
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc. Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

J. G. MacDougall, Ltd.
Formerly with Brooks Bros.
Custom Clothing
Ready-to-Wear Clothes
Shirts Neckwear Dobbs Hats
136-84 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Ind. 3-7677 At Bus Terminal

FOREST HILLS

Fur and Fabric Hats
From Your Own Material or Ours
Harriet hats
30 WINDSOR PLACE
Open Evenings Tuesday and Friday

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

Order Your GIFTS and Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS EARLY!
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
Stetson Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Florsheim Shoes
71-17 AUSTIN STREET
Also: 116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

At the
Dora Atkins Gown Shop
You Will Find Exceptional SPORTSWEAR and EVENING WEAR From $13.95 Up
Also a Collection From $10.95 for the Junior Miss
11 STATION SQUARE
Opp. Forest Hills Inn Bou. 8-8391

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

CUDDY SAYS:
It's Getting to Be a Popular Expression
Let's Drive to Cuddy's
Cuddy's Canary Cottage
Just a good place to eat
268 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport 4427

Celebrating Our Hempstead Store's
BIRTHDAY SALE
Our Birthday — Your Party
Buy Now and Save
CAROL GREEN'S
253 Fulton Ave., Hempstead
60 So. Main St., Freeport

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waves, $5 and up
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

★ Sparkling Holiday Fashions ★
• Sample Dresses and Coats •
• at Prices You Can Afford •
SAMPLE DRESS SHOP
74 So. Main St., Freeport, L. I.
Ph. Free. 1176-J

FREEPORT—Merrick

Est. 1857 on L. I.
"Say it with Flowers"
MILLANG'S
for every occasion
FLOWERS
artistically arranged
224 W. MERRICK RD. MERRICK, N. Y.
PHONE FREE 1240

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
FOR THE FAMILY'S FOOTWEAR
64 Middle Neck Road Tel. 2172

Fleur de lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDELE
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

The BORNHOLM RESTAURANT, Inc.
Serving World Famous Swedish Hors d'Oeuvres "SMORGASBORD"
LUNCHEON 40c DINNER 85c
20 STATION PLAZA
and Opposite Christian Science church
Phone 3541

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

FALL SALE OF
Wearever Aluminum Ware
Seven new items now available.
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-cooked Food
50 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Hats of Individuality by
Betty
37-31 82 St. 89-61 164 St.
Jackson Heights Jamaica

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-41A 82d St.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

TISDALE COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
26-02 Fourth Street
Telephone Astoria 8-0790
ASTORIA, L. I. CITY, N. Y.
Since 1868

Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Flushing 9-5800
Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-9020
Foot of Orchard Street
90 Years of Service

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD—LINCOLN ZEPHYR—MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-9611

A. EUGENE SNOW
Representing
AVON PRODUCTS, Inc.
See Full Page Advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine Section of October 26, 1938
Price List and Demonstration by Request
34-47 90th Street, Jackson Heights

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-9110-1

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
You will like our unusually nice assortment of Christmas and Everyday Greeting Cards
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

Dulion's
Phone: HA. 6-1079
LUNCHEON 37-38 90th St.
DINNER Jackson Heights

CUSTOM SHIRTS SUPERB NECKWEAR FINE HOSE
Geo. T. Brown
HABERDASHER
35 63/64 82nd St. • Jackson Heights

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Corona

TOYLAND
WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS
Specials in Stationery Supplies, Candy, Sporting Goods
HARRY LIEB
40-02 104TH ST. PHONE HAV. 9-8248
COR. ROOSEVELT AVE. 9-8248

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge

J. KURTZ & SONS
FURNITURE
RADIOS—RUGS—LAMPS
Men's and Ladies' Clothing
Deferred Payments If Desired
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Ave.

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

RELIABLE BOOTERY

RED CROSS SHOES
Opp. Theatre Phone Bayside 9-1238

LYNBROOK

Van Roon's
Featuring Corsets by Flexees, P. N., Munsingwear, Maiden Form. Hosiery —Barbizon Slips—Van Raalte Gloves
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook
90 So. Main St., Freeport

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3184

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lynbrook 6206 — 74 Taft Ave.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

LYNBROOK'S
House of Flowers
Hallowe'en Flowers
for Your Home; for Gifts
3 Union Avenue
Tel. Lynbrook 2484

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

ELIZABETH SHOPPE

Fall Dresses
Coats
HOSIERY
Five Corners
Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY & NEWINS, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1894
A FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
Patchogue, N. Y. Phone 280

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

CHEVROLET LYONS
CHEVROLET Inc.
Established 1928
11 Haven Ave., Port Washington
2496 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Sales — Service
Dependable Used Cars

QUEENS VILLAGE

Faust Bros.
Queens' Leading Food Market
announce the opening
on OCTOBER 27 of the new
FAUST
SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
at Tulip and Plainfield Avenues,
Floral Park
Faust Bros. in Queens Village
219-11 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-8467

You're Always a Smart Picture when Outfitted by Philece.
Dresses
Hats
Coats
PHILECE GOWNS
QUEENS THEATRE BUILDING

I Create My Own Designs
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
96 Springfield Blvd.
FURS
Queens Village
MI-7-0527

RICHMOND HILL

John's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0583

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Exquisite Bridal Veils
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
(Our Only Store)

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Hygrade Piano Tuning
ALL MAKES
Tuned and Repaired
PIANO MOTH-PROOFING
Quality Service
28 Years' Experience
G. A. PETERSON
106-11 109 Avenue Ballsire, N. Y.
HOllis 5-1018

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
Soda • Candy
Luncheon
Now Specializing in Home-Made Candies
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

COUNTRY-LANE COMFORT
all day long
Keep your feet in holiday good humor even on your busiest days. One of our many smart low-heeled Walk-Overs for town or country.
BOLERO:
Black calf
X-Ray Fitting

TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

WILBUR COON
MATRIX
TREADEASY
Also Budget Shoes
$5.00
PARAMGUNT
SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3234

POPPE'S
Ice Cream
Candy
Luncheonette
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9689
Leading Brands of Package Candy

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

HILLSIDE INN
American and Chinese Restaurant
Special Low Rates to Private Parties
Food Put Up to Take Out
8612 117th St. Cleve. 3-8264
Between Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
and all other
Squibb Toiletry Products
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
Edward Orler, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Budget Your Home
Refurnish

There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

RIDGEWOOD

The Olga Shop, Inc.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Attractive Fall Hats
Ranging from $1.85 up
57-12 MYRTLE AVENUE
Near Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood, N. Y.

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
a Specialty
HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
MORTGAGES INSURANCE
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
146 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park
and
Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
$4490—$30 MONTH
—FHA—
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE—DINETTE—KITCHEN—BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT—ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE.

Tel. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
BESSIE WOLF, Prop.
Headquarters for
"ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM"
274 Merrick Road

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCHICK SHAVER
Ask us for free demonstration of this modern shaver.
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVE.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-nine Years

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil
For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
4 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless. Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Have You Bulges to Disguise?

Ask for our new La Rose Corset # F 508 with specially constructed sides to cope with just that trouble! Lightweight brocade, 5.00.
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST. (Kresge Bldg.)

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LEONARD WHITE
Teacher of Dancing
ALL TYPES OF DANCING
Classes for Children and Adults
124 North Avenue New Rochelle 3614

Long Island

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

WALSH AND WILSON
720 Main Street, at Woodland Ave.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
MEMBER AAA
Tire, Battery and Road Service
Phone New Rochelle 10272

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9:11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Delicious
HOMEMADE PIES
made on the premises daily
LEMON MERINGUE—APPLE—PEACH
Also Chicken Pot Pie
SCHROEDER BROS.
Groceries and Delicatessen
1597 Flatbush Ave., Corner Avenue "H"
MAnsfield 6-7620

Sterling Palace Garage
Mobilgas
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249
HEgeman 3-3823

Chas. Schneider & Son
Paints and Hardware
Oil Burners Door Checks
207 WYCKOFF AVENUE

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave. WI. 6-4040

Manhattan

RE 2-5493 Est. 1837
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

Staten Island

NEW DORP

93 TENTH ST. NEW DORP S. I.
• *Phone* DONGAN HILLS 6-2928

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE
DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

ASTRA HOME-MADE CANDIES
Ice Cream Fancy Forms
Spumoni and Biscuit Tortoni
We pack and ship to all parts of U. S.
Party Package
321 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
Astra Shop
618 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Delivery, Phone Pelham 3458

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Duo-Art Permanent Wave $5 and up
133 Wolf's Lane
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

A Kramer coiffure with a "Celesta" permanent makes the ideal hair style for the New Fall Vogue.
KRAMER'S BEAUTY SHOP
7 Fifth Avenue, Pelham
Phone Pelham 2041

Automotive Station
Burgess B. Field
INCORPORATED
Boston Road at Hutchinson River Parkway
Pelham Manor, N. Y.
SUNOCO Esso

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.
There are Good Lines . . . Good Linings . . . and Good, Warm INTERlinings . . . in Luckey's
COATS
Without Fur
$15.84
Reefer and Boxy Styles
SECOND FLOOR

National Washer and Ironer Week
THE WALLACE COMPANY

UNITED
CLEANERS and DYERS
Telephone
761—762
Prompt and expert service, moderately priced.
6 LIBERTY STREET

We Sell Domino Cane Sugar
and Many Other
Monitor-Advertised Products
B & M FOOD MARKET
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160

Fascinating, Crunchy
KARMELKORN
Always Fresh
The KARMELKORN *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Glen. 6037
9 A. M.-9 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
bring the family in for dinner. quality food at reasonable prices. seasonable gifts and candies.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write
BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Jesimine
Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES and DINNERS
35c up 45c up
Week days only
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We ask your patronage MAIN 18

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bixeley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
Telephone 2222
PRINTER WICK

"October gave a party
The leaves by hundreds came!"
TOD
Announcing the Opening of WESTCHESTER'S newest and most intimate shop, featuring a unique collection of Dresses for every occasion.
8 SPENCER PLACE—TEL. SCARS. 2882

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNET TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars 3939

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8860

SCHENECTADY

PHONE 4-4811
Barneys

We carry a full line of
HEINZ PRODUCTS
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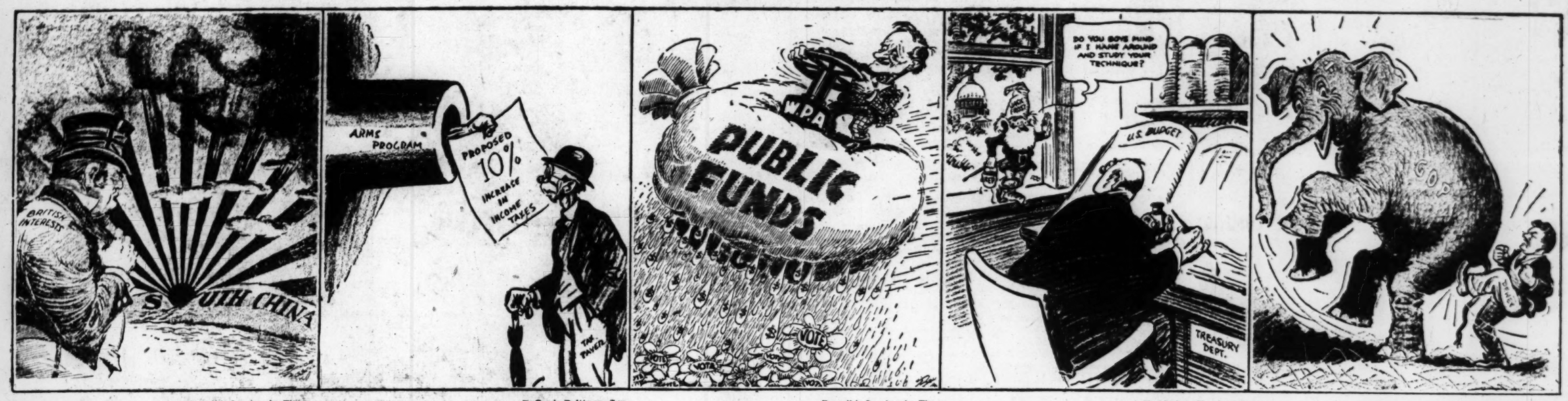
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Russell in Los Angeles Times
"—An' the Dawn Comes Up Like Thunder—"

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun
Out of the Mouths of Cannon

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Jupiter Pluvius Hopkins

—Herblock in Cleveland Press
The Leaves Are Turning Red

—Knott in Dallas News
"Wake Up, We're Going Places!"

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

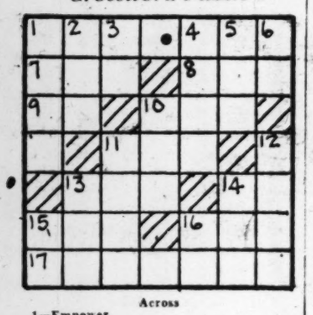
Flower Pictures

A young woman confronted with the necessity of adding to the family income, decided to make flower pictures. She carefully gathered and pressed flowers and leaves from her garden. Some of these retained sufficient color of their own when dried. Others had to be delicately tinted.

Frames of various sizes were purchased at a variety store. Using as a background for each picture a piece of velvet cut to fit the frame, she arranged the flowers attractively, covered them with the glass, and fitted the whole into the frame.

Finding a ready sale for these, she bought some plain parchment lamp shades. On the inside of these she groups her flowers with the aid of a little library paste. When finished the whole inside of the lampshade is given a very light coating of shellac.—Mrs. J. H. W., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Empower
7—Low of a cow
8—Eternity
9—Pronoun
10—Obese
11—Split pulse
13—Blemish
14—Musical note
15—Hawaiian food
16—Hasten
17—Oriental

Down

1—Mohammedan prince
2—Negation
3—Preposition
4—River-duck
5—Parcel of land
6—Printer's measure
10—Distant
11—Raised platform
12—Legal claim
13—Extinct bird
14—Russian village
15—Hebrew letter
16—Pronoun

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

What'll It Be?

Ham sandwiches outsell all low-priced viands in the West; the hamburger rates first in the South, and the hot-dog in the East.

The Cost of Living

Federal statistics indicate that living costs in the United States are highest in Washington, D. C., and lowest in Mobile, Alabama.

South American Powers

Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are sometimes referred to as the A. B. C. Powers. There exists between these principal South American countries an informal entente. Their aim—to make United States interference in Latin America unnecessary.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It has been said that music is the universal language. It passes current everywhere like gold.

An "IN" Puzzle: Inspect, lingers, coinage, trainer, fishing, certain.

Letter Juggling: Spot, pots, stop, tops, post.

Find the Number: 120.

Fun With Antonyms: Haughty—humble; cloudy—clear; gentle—severe; towering—stunted; merciful—pitiless; imaginary—real; calm—fiery; just—biased; immaculate—corrupt; inexpert—skillful.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram hits a high musical note:

TI JKL MNNO LKTP IJKI QRLTS TL IJN ROTUNVLKX XKOYRKYN. TI ZKLLNL SRVVNOI NUNVABJNVN XTCN YDXP.

An "IN" Puzzle

This is shared by a Kenmore, N. Y., reader. Blanks are to be filled in with words, definitions of which are given below:

IN — — — — —
— IN — — — —
— — IN — — —
— — — IN — —
— — — — IN —
— — — — — IN

1. To examine carefully. 2. Tarries. 3. The making of coins. 4. One who trains. 5. A favorite presidential pastime. 6. Sure.

Letter Juggling

And this is shared by a Milwaukee reader. Try making at least five 4-letter words from the following 4 letters. Use all 4 letters in each word:

O P S T

Find the Number

Find the number, the sum of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th parts of which is 94.

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms, today, to be paired off in the usual manner:

1	haughty	real	
2	cloudy	corrupt	
3	gentle	humble	1
4	towering	skillful	
5	merciful	clear	
6	imaginary	biased	
7	calm	stunted	
8	just	severe	
9	immaculate	fiery	
10	inexpert	pitiless	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

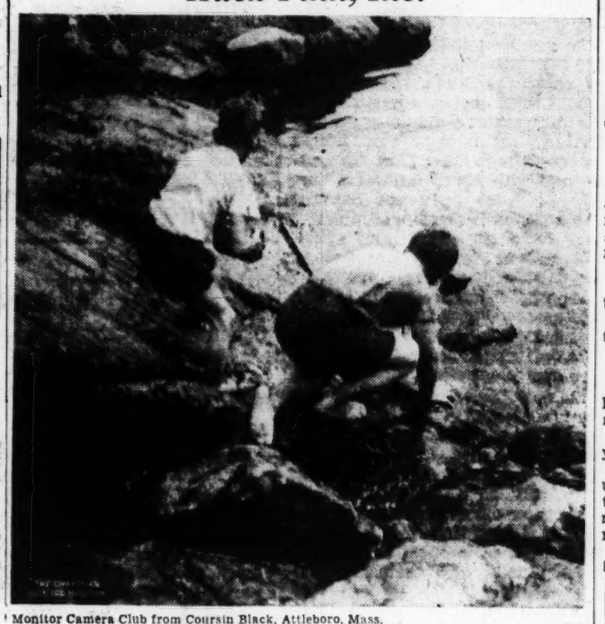
London Opinion: "If you go to America you will hear real swing music," says a dance-band leader. Thanks, we have been warned.

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph: At that, the worry about your old car falling to pieces is not so great as the worry about installments falling due on a new one.

Toronto Daily Star: Germans are forbidden to use paper in wrapping up purchases of coal, although even in a nice cardboard box a ton of coal makes an awkward parcel.

Detroit News: The travel plans of thousands are upset by what has just occurred. They don't know whether to stay at home next year or see Europe under the new management.

Huck Finn, Inc.



Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

A Combination That Usually Spells Adventure

A Bad Sauce

Some people seem to believe that as long as one is telling the truth it makes little difference how it is spoken. But this was not the belief of Francis de Sales, whom Leigh Hunt called "the Gentleman Saint."

"It is better to remain silent," De Sales once said, "than speak the truth ill-humoredly, and so spoil an excellent dish by covering it with bad sauce."

In Lighter Vein

Studying?

College student's note to roommate, who had gone out for the evening: "If I'm studying when you get back, wake me up."

No Sale

Business Man: "Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station!"

Salesman: "Good-by, sir."

Business Man: "Aren't you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman: "No, I sell memory training courses."—Montreal Star.

Retort Courteous

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Green were having a few words, and "compliments" were the order of the day.

Mrs. Brown: "Er—Mrs. Green, you've got odd stockings on."

Mrs. Green: "Yes, dearie, I can understand that surprising yer, but that often 'appens to ladies wot 'ave more than one pair."—People's Journal (Dundee).

Silence

Gentleman: "Would you mind not talking, madam. I cannot hear a word."

Lady: "Well-educated people do not need to hear. They know 'Rigoletto' by heart."—New Zealand Railways.

Thoughtful Bobby

"Auntie," asked little Bobby, "why do you put powder on your face?"

"To make me pretty, dear."

Little Bobby thought for a moment.

"Auntie," he suggested, "perhaps you're not using the right powder!"—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

Quotation for Today

IF I cannot do great things, I can do small things in a great way.
—JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Daily Anecdote

Thoreau Jests

If to have one's writings rejected by publishers is distasteful and disheartening to a writer, the rejection of one's work by the public after it has been published can scarcely be more agreeable. The conduct of Henry David Thoreau in the latter circumstance should be a shining example to all aspiring but as yet unaccepted authors.

More than 700 copies of "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers" were returned to Thoreau by his publisher. After patiently lugging the rejected volumes upstairs, the author, with a grin, ruefully remarked to a friend, "I have now a library of nearly 900 volumes, over 700 of which I wrote myself."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

Olaf Nylander

Woodland, Maine

For a considerable number of years there has resided in Aroostook, the "garden spot of Maine," a man whose chief interest is not in potatoes. Olaf Nylander is a native of Old Sweden, having come to Woodland, Maine, as a young man a little after the arrival of the original settlers of New Sweden, who established that town in 1870.

Mr. Nylander is a naturalist, botanist, geologist, and mineralogist. He is the chief authority on the geological formation of this northern country. He is acquainted with her soils, her rocks, her fossils, and her flora. At a recent commencement, the University of Maine honored Mr. Nylander with a Master of Science degree, in recognition of the work he has done in Aroostook County.

During the years of his active life, Nylander has gathered a large collection of both fresh- and salt-water shells, many of rare beauty. He also has a large number of choice mineral specimens. A recent booklet on the Orchids of Maine, sponsored by the Pierian (Woman's) Club of Presque Isle, bears his name as author.

As the years passed by, Olaf Nylander found his means of livelihood more precarious. His knowledge of the county and his priceless experiences brought him no money. Many of his friends, none extremely wealthy, expressed concern over his future.

In this state of affairs, the town of Caribou, Maine, did the right thing at the right time. Mr. Nylander's collection of shells, minerals, and other scientific treasures was established in the Caribou High School, awaiting the erection of the "Nylander Museum." There this rare collection is to be preserved and cherished. At a comfortable living salary, Nylander has been appointed curator, and he will be cared for the rest of his days, not as a public expense, but as a valuable citizen.

Thus, in a modest way, Olaf Nylander is reaping a reward for his years of service to natural science, and the town is bringing honor to itself by its generous and timely, though profitable, action.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Sad Mistake*

By LE PELLEY

HYMIE DOBSON SEEMED AWFULLY DEJECTED TODAY
WELL.. I SHOULD THINK SO — HE GOT INTO SOME SORT OF MIX-UP
HE WAS DOWN AT THAT STORE ON SPRING STREET BUYING A FALSE FACE FOR HALLOWEEN
BUT HE COULDN'T FIND ONE HE LIKED UNTIL HE WAS ABOUT TO GO... !!
AND THEN HE TURNED TO THE MAN IN THE STORE, AND SAID — "WAIT A MINUTE ... I THINK I'LL TAKE THE ONE YOU'RE WEARING.."
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"It's an Ill Rain . . ."*

By CARMACK

Boy! Was it raining this morning! Naturally I thought it—Oh shucks—Another dull day indoors for me—
But a little later the Boss said- "Hm-m! If this keeps up, there may not be any school——
Sure enough—A little later we heard the "No School" signal-
GR-R
The result was my day indoors was anything but dull——

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Line Is Busy*

By THE HAGERS

I TRIED TO GET TOM'S STORE AT NINE, BUT MRS. DRAKE WAS ON THE LINE.
I TRIED AGAIN AT HALF-PAST TEN, BUT MRS. TEAL WAS TALKING THEN.
AT TWELVE, AS THEY WERE ALMOST THROUGH, AMANDA WIDGEON JOINED THE TWO.
THEY ALL WERE ON THE LINE AT FOUR; SO I WALKED TO THE GROCERY STORE.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Diverting Funds

Question: One of the bylaws of our organization provides that the Treasurer shall hold funds subject to the order of the board and that "all money received, except where special funds are designated, shall be carried in one fund (called the General Fund) from which all expenses and appropriations . . . not provided for in special funds, shall be paid."

In view of this, may the board instruct the Treasurer to take money that has been donated to the Lecture and Building Funds and use it to pay expenses because of a lack in the General Fund?

Answer: No. The bylaws seem to prohibit such action. Bylaws comprise one of the means by which the membership controls, directs, and instructs its officers, and the board has no authority to set them aside or act contrary to them. Even the membership, having adopted a bylaw to govern its action, while it may repeal or amend the bylaw should it prove too restrictive, is bound to obey it so long as it remains part of the bylaws.

Being the Example

Thou must be true thyself,
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach.
—Horatius Bonar

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Biennial Sessions?

PROBABLY no legislative body in the world sits as often and as long as the Massachusetts Great and General Court. It meets every January 1, and usually remains in session about six months. Although at times it seems a bit rough-and-tumble, and tropical winds whizz past the Sacred Cod that hangs in the House of Representatives it stands as one of the outstanding units of democracy in the United States. Every petition is given a hearing; the more intricate problems are studied by recess commissions; debates are thorough on most issues. It has become a focal point for discussion of all matters of public interest. It serves as a vivid, pulsating, old-fashioned Town Meeting for the whole State. Its progressive legislation and its machinery for improvement of the legislative processes have been widely copied.

But now it is proposed to alter its character. This is to be done, if voters approve at the November 8 election, simply by stipulating that it shall meet every two years, instead of once every year.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which sponsored the placing of the biennial sessions question on the ballot, estimates at least $300,000 a year can be saved in legislative expenses. Salaries would be cut in half. In addition, it is contended that less public money is likely to be spent if the legislators have less time to spend it in, and that businesses subject to some control, notably utilities, would rest easier.

It is over such points as these that the biennial sessions question has rocked Beacon Hill in recent years as few issues have. But, of course, there is far more to it. A whole fundamental question in the progress of American democracy is involved. There is a growing tendency, through legislative reference bureaus and similar devices, to consolidate and organize bills outside the session and submit questions based on broad policies, leaving the details to administrative departments. Thus, the legislature tends to become less like a Town Meeting and more like a board of directors.

There is no doubt that this is the present governmental trend in the United States. Already forty-two states have biennial sessions. But they have them largely because they failed to preserve that enthusiastic participation in government which still finds expression in the Bay State.

Whether Massachusetts should drop what it has and go on to the newer phase of democratic government is a question that brings sharp cleavage even in the highest ranks of governmental authorities. Biennial sessions in themselves will not solve the deeper problems of better government and lower taxes facing Massachusetts today. Of this fact the people should keep aware. To regard the biennial session as a panacea would be to invite disappointment and to overlook other aspects of a problem with many facets.

Unremembered?

That best portion of a good man's life,—
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.

SO WORDSWORTH wrote years ago. We thought of these lines as we read in a New York paper of the policemen of Butler Station, Brooklyn. It was a brief item tucked on an inside page. "This is good for about two sticks of human interest inside," a harassed city editor must have told the cub that brought the item in.

But for John Weibel and his wife that item, we suspect, just about marks the horizon of their present world. For some days John and his wife walked the streets. The other night they wandered into the Butler police station. It was an act of despair and they expected nothing, we gathered, but warmth and rest. They found the warmth and rest—and much more. They found blue coats who, seeing their hunger and pitifulness, reached deep into their pockets and fed them. Next day several of the officers went out to help John find a job.

Perhaps these deeds were not quite "nameless" since some reporter did record them. Certainly they will not be "unremembered"—by John and his wife. And countless others, after reading about the police of Butler Station, must also have felt a little of that warmth and nourishment that comes from seeing one's fellow man in so kind a light.

Seeing It Whole

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN has recently attempted to describe the world as it is today for readers of 5,000 years hence. It is a difficult task that Professor Einstein has undertaken. It is as easy to name the color of a chameleon, or to define the shape of a kaleidoscope as to fix the outline of current affairs—so swift is the momentum of change.

The world, as Professor Einstein sees it, is completely out of joint. Economic dislocation is so great that poverty and unhappiness abound. There is only too much justice in this view. Many maladjustments remain to be put right. However, in spite of the figures of the statisticians there is a vast amount of individual happiness in the world. In spite of conflagrations and threats of war, simple human pleasures still go on. This is no reason to belittle the need for meeting our difficulties. But to see the picture whole may help us master them.

After Hankow, What?

NOW that Hankow as well as Canton has fallen into Japanese hands, the purely organized phase of Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression seems to have come to an end, and a future stretches out of either endless guerrilla warfare or some kind of patched-up peace.

Which is it to be? To most people the Chinese have appeared so embittered that any kind of understanding with Japan would be impossible. The "scorched earth" policy helped to create this impression. Nevertheless, the Chinese at home are as practical "live and let livers" as the British. The trouble is that the Japanese won't give them a chance. In Tokyo there is a singular lack of that statesmanship which attended the Meiji restoration three-quarters of a century ago. Toward China military and civil seem united in a policy of "blood and iron."

Now "blood and iron" was a phrase invented by a real statesman. This was Bismarck. But the Iron Chancellor was a wise man as well as a ruthless one. After his mid-nineteenth century war with Austria, he refused to allow the occupation of Vienna, lest this should humiliate the Austrians. His terms of peace were mild. Result: a harmonious understanding within a few years of the war.

There is no Bismarck today in Japan. Toward China actions seem to be composed equally of blunders as of crimes—the kind of blunders that Talleyrand called "worse than crimes." Japan in these post-Hankow days indeed appears to be looking upon China as another Czechoslovakia. Sooner or later she will realize that China was a way of life millennia before Czechoslovakia was ever heard of, with all that that implies. She will see that China is to Japan what old Austria was to Germany. If Japan wants "co-operation," therefore, she had better court it with the statesmanship of a Bismarck. She certainly cannot bring it into being with the same ax that she has used in war making.

It is the utter absence of statesmanship in Japan that makes so many observers despair of a right solution in the Far East. The alternative is guerrilla warfare. And this would be an endless prospect.

Labor and Foreign Policy

AT A moment of extreme tension, when war and peace were in the balance, the British Government could congratulate itself that its path was eased by the attitude of the great trades unions. It had the assurance of the Trades Union Congress that industrial labor would not attempt to exert an influence on politics by direct action, that is, by unconstitutional means, and would restrict its activities to the proper sphere of industry.

Those who had urged that the unions should attempt to force a certain foreign policy on the Government were outvoted by large majorities. The body which represents the whole trade union movement in Britain came to the sober decision that Parliament was the proper field for politics and that the trade union movement should confine itself to industry.

Though the Trades Union Congress renounced the claim to dictate foreign politics, it did not hesitate to declare its views on the international situation and the part that Britain should take. Its opinions are the same as those of the political Labor Party. It refused to ally itself with Communism. It denounces the action of the Fascist and National Socialist dictators. It favors lifting the embargo on the export of arms to Spain. It scolds the Government for not taking a firmer stand against aggressors. But the more emphatically it adopts this attitude the more it is committed to support of the Government if the worst should happen, and Britain should find itself in arms against an aggressor.

Monarchs of All They Survey

THE suggestion was recently put forward for an "Association of Island Owners in Great Britain." Quite a number of people would be eligible for membership; and there are undoubtedly a great many more who hope one day to acquire the necessary qualification—who are convinced that to own an island is to have a lien on romance.

They have, perhaps, some justification. An island, whatever be its position, seldom fails to provide an atmosphere of remoteness and solitude; and although romance by no means avoids the crowd, and is wont, according to Kipling, to catch the 9:15 to town, it does seem that it prefers usually to occupy a compartment reserved for poets, and that it is only off the beaten track that it condescends habitually to the average man.

When his estate is something inaccessible, and his writ runs on land as far as his eye can reach, a man can feel, as Frederick Gowler put it to Calamit, Pop Von Peppermint Drop, "I'm a King in my own Countree!"; and that, no less than the thrill of disdaining the resources of civilization, renders the adventure of being Crusoe one of the most popular of all. Yet, if one may judge from the fact that so many of the islands about Britain's coast are constantly changing hands, there would be few life members of the Association. It appears that most of these lords of the isles come at last to regret, like Selkirk, that they are "out of humanity's reach."

Sales Quota Effects

Book News of the Day

IS INTENSELY competitive selling responsible for present business crises? That is the question propounded by Jesse Rainsford Sprague in HIGH PRESSURE, WHAT IT IS DOING TO MY TOWN AND MY NEIGHBORS (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50); except that in his book it is put not as a question but as a downright assertion.

In the form of an autobiography told in the words of Peter Kent, jeweler of "Wellston," Mr. Sprague reviews the business history of a typical small American city during the last thirty years. He tells about the changes from the period of small independent stores to that of chain-store merchandising, rotarianism, installment buying, and absentee ownership.

We are in the habit of regarding the time of the World War as pivotal in economics as well as in politics. Mr. Sprague finds the turning point earlier, in 1907, when mass production became a recognized element in the business world. By 1907 there was an immense accumulation of unsold goods. There ensued a choice of two courses: manufacturers could limit production to what the public would voluntarily buy; or they could keep on producing at top capacity and force the goods on the public by high-pressure salesmanship.

They chose the latter. We began to hear about sales quotas, advertisements performed memorable stunts as "attention getters," young men were taught that a "go-getter" must park his gentlemanliness with his ethics, wants were created and sales resistance battered down by a prescribed technique, and if a customer could not pay for an article he was allured by the prospect of a-dollar-down-and-a-dollar-a-month.

And see what it has brought us to, says the author—to reckless spending, to over-production, to glutting of the market, forced sales, bankruptcy, stagnation and unemployment.

Mr. Sprague hurls a barbed dart with every sentence, and none sharper than those he aims at the effort to link big business and religion. Certainly undignified things have been done in the effort to make churchmen hail-fellows-well-met with those whose policy is far from that of the Golden Rule, and in the advertising given to business through the churches, usually with complete guilelessness.

His suggestions make fruitful topics for discussion. First, that a curb be placed on unrestrained installment selling, especially by adopting a law like the French one making it impossible for the seller of an article to keep the title to it. Second, that families of old American stock refuse to send their sons to colleges that maintain schools of business! Another, that ministers refrain from mixing in business or throwing the mantle of religion over money-making.

W. K. R.

When Will He Wear It Out?

The Story of a Quilt

SHE sits before me with her level brows and her eyes the blue so often found among seafaring folk. And with her work-worn fingers she touches lovingly a "block" from an old quilt which had belonged to her mother. It is a red and green plaid, the crimson and gold threads running through the material suggesting the crossroads on an old map. And like the map, the quilt has a story which today comes back to me, partly as a memory of my friend's face, beautiful as a portrait by Vermeer, partly in the memory of her gestures. For there is a poignant lightness in the caress of work-worn hands. Scarcely do the fingers come in contact with the loved memento, but hover above it, as if fearing to mar with her heavier touch of the present the radiant vitality of the past. Yes, and partly the story comes back to me through the "block" of quilt itself and the pages of a yellow manuscript.

The story begins with two young girls who lived in Truro in the year 1828. Their names were Lydia and Hannah Rich, and their father, John Rich, owned acres of pasture and woodland which had come down to him in a line since the town was first settled.

Lydia and Hannah, aged thirteen and fifteen! How clearly we see their eager young faces as they welcome their eldest brother, Abram, just returned from a long voyage. These Puritan maidens, who had never had a Christmas present, never hung up a stocking, or even owned a doll, whose mother, like every other mother, of that day, spun and wove the cloth from which their dresses and coats were made, and carded the yarn from which they themselves knitted their mittens and hoods—can we realize their happiness when each was presented with a package containing a dress bought in far-away Calcutta?

Faithfully the manuscript describes the pattern of the dresses. Cut exactly alike, lest one should seem prettier than the other, they consisted of a skirt and pelisse, brought in at the waist with a red belt fastened with a pearl buckle. Faithfully, too, the manuscript describes the bonnets of straw which accompanied the dresses. These, we read, had a flare front in which was gathered green and red plaid silk to match the broad ribbon which tied in a bow under the chin.

But here is the picture as my friend painted it: "The following Sunday, a bright morning in early spring, the girls wore the new dresses. For a fortnight protracted meetings had been held and now the people gathered from far and near in the meeting-house. They came on horseback and in ox-teams, so that the church, the aisles and stairways, and even the churchyard were soon filled to overflowing. Then it was the minister called the people to go over into the adjoining valley. So he led them on, singing praises to God, on into the wonderful amphitheater. And when the vast congregation was seated on the steep mountain-cranberry covered sides of the bowl, standing at their feet, he preached to them in that more than two hundred foot valley.

"Among the company was Salathiel Hamilton, a youth of seventeen, who had lived all his life as a near neighbor to Lydia Rich. But on this Sunday, as he sat on the side of the hill and the minister's appeal to young and old alike stirred his heart, he saw Lydia Rich as if for the first time. In the round valley, under the kindly sunshine, Salathiel Hamilton resolved to win Lydia Rich, and six years afterwards, history tells us, they were married.

"As today, so in the days of Lydia's courtship," the story continues, "great preparations were made for the wedding. What mattered if the start in married life were only in one or two rooms? A table, a few chairs, a chest of good mahogany, a set of china dishes, and some silver spoons, and the groom had done his part. The following year he would build his own home. As for the bride, for weeks and months she had pieced together scraps of bright cloth, for she indeed was esteemed a good wife who brought her husband many quilts. Therefore it was natural that at this time Lydia should think of the pretty foreign dress, long since outgrown. Reverently she opened the old haircloth covered trunk. Yes, she would make the dress into a quilt. Then she could keep it always on the best, the spare bed in her new home."

This, then, is the story of the quilt which still lives on in the "block" of material whose crimson and gold threads, like the crossroads on an old map, still tell of youthful romance, religious fervor, calm happiness, in an old land ever new—the land of heart's desire fulfilled.

MARY MEARS

North . . South . . East . . West

Hazing the Fiddler

By Frank L. Perrin

SHADES of Lincoln and Douglas! From the good State of Ohio, aspirant for the coveted title "Mother of Presidents," come circumstantially verified accounts of turmoil, disrespect and discourtesy incited by those comprising the major portions of audiences attracted by the appearance of rival candidates for office. It was arranged, weeks ago, that Senator Robert J. Bulkley, Democrat, seeking re-election to Congress, and Robert A. Taft, Republican, his opponent, should engage in a series of debates, fashioned somewhat after the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates. The plan caught public fancy. Thoughtful people in the Buckeye State looked forward to a campaign conducted on orderly and dignified lines. The speakers were known to be well equipped and able and anxious to present their cases convincingly.

Now, from the cities in which it was attempted to hold the meetings arranged, come reports which persuade observers to the conviction that the voters who overflowed the halls are not inclined to listen to a dignified and honest discussion of the political issues which so greatly concern the American people as a whole. The roisterers and disturbers apparently fail to realize, or refuse to admit, that problems as vital to the welfare of the people of a democracy as those discussed by Lincoln and Douglas demand discussion and solution today. Those who made it impossible for the rival candidates in Ohio to complete their addresses were even less polite and considerate than the outraged guests of a dance-hall proprietor in a frontier mining camp. They listened to and heeded their host's appeal that they refrain from shooting the fiddler who, he assured them, was doing his best.

* * *

In a period of journalistic apprenticeship, now gratefully recalled, the preceptor, then regarded as almost as venerable as he was esteemed to be wise, related once, interestingly and intimately, his experiences, when a youth, in listening to one or more of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He himself was later a soldier in the Northern army, and bore honorably the title of captain. There were those, even in Illinois, in those ante-bellum days, who disagreed with Lincoln, and many who disagreed with Douglas. But there was not enacted at the meetings in Alton or elsewhere such scenes as those which bring apologetic blushes to the good people of Ohio today. Those who went to learn listened, that they might wisely weigh the issues attacked and defended.

The disrespect shown to Mr. Taft and Senator Bulkley indicated, it is imagined, no personal disregard or animosity. Each speaker, according to his views, sought to express and defend his ideals of government. It is the unwillingness to listen to such expressed views, which present problems and proposed solutions which concern the welfare of all the people, that challenges the attention of all who realize their own responsibilities. The respect which was lacking was not due, intrinsically, to the gentlemen who sought the attention of the disturbers. There is, more definitely demanded, that display of self-respect which common decency imposes.

* * *

There is vividly recalled the tantalizingly ridiculous but embarrassing experience of a young lawyer and enthusiastic partisan who, years before the turn of the century, courageously invaded hostile political territory in a Wisconsin campaign. The town, officially, was known as Erin Prairie. For decades, and even to this day, the election returns show in the neighborhood of 350 votes for the candidates of one party to one lone vote for their opponents. It is left, for the moment, to the imagination of the informed, imaginative, or speculative reader to guess the politics of the courageous invader.

The record, written by the orator's brother in later years, discloses the fact that the tawny-haired fledgling experienced much the same reception as that accorded to our Ohio friends. There were shouts of disapproval, boos, catcalls and moans. The prepared address was not delivered in full. Finally the crowd departed, leaving the speaker to the care of a kindly but unconvinced caretaker who remained to put out the lights and lock the schoolhouse door. He was courteously apologetic—or sought to be—when he undertook to comfort the guest speaker. "You should not be discouraged or offended," he said, "because the people here were not the best people of Erin Prairie. Why, only the ragtags and the bobtails would come out to hear you, anyway."

It may be that Mr. Taft and Senator Bulkley will find a crumb of comfort in a similar assurance.

The Wide Horizon

Where Penal Reform Begins?

By John Bond

THE county jail, one of the weaker parts of the American penal system, came into the spotlight at the recent American Prison Association Congress when G. Howland Shaw, chief of the division of foreign service personnel at Washington, denounced it as "flagrantly undemocratic." Long a sore spot in the eyes of enlightened penologists, the county jail is too infrequently exposed to the scrutiny of the public.

It is difficult to say which of many evils found in these jails is the most offensive. Possibly the root of the difficulty lies in the fact that politics enters into the administration of county jails more than in most other penal institutions. As a rule the jail is under the direct supervision of a sheriff—an elected official. Since experience as a prison administrator is seldom among the qualifications for election to this important post, most of the jails are thus supervised by inexperienced men and suffer accordingly.

Closely associated with this personal element is what Sanford Bates, former Director of Federal Prisons, refers to as the "iniquitous fee system." In many county jails a per capita allowance is given the sheriff for feeding the prisoners. If he can manage to feed them for less than the county allows, the balance goes into his own pocket. E. H. Sutherland, in his book "Criminology," tells of a sheriff in a southern state whose income—derived largely from the fee system—was greater than that of the President of the United States. Sheriffs have been known to swell the population of their jails by making unnecessary arrests simply that they might profit by the increased fees allowed them.

* * *

County jails are notoriously lacking in proper facilities for housing prisoners—especially in so far as segregation is concerned. This often makes it necessary for those awaiting trial—presumably innocent since American justice declares a man to be innocent until proved otherwise—to be confined with those already convicted and serving time. The evil here is obvious. In many instances impressionable, inexperienced, and often actually innocent youths are placed in cells with criminals and moral degenerates.

There is no program for rehabilitation in most county jails and no provisions are made to keep the prisoner occupied. Nothing is more destructive to character than idleness, particularly under the conditions that obtain in a jail.

Many suggestions are advanced for rectifying this situation. Sanford Bates, who probably knows as much about prisons as anyone in the United States, has made the following recommendations:

* * *

Reduce materially the number of persons held in jail. This could be accomplished by adopting a universal identification system allowing those awaiting trial their freedom under close surveillance by local police.

Shorten the period of detention. This would mean the speeding up of the courts and consideration of so-called jail cases before those of defendants on bail.

Use the county jail as little as possible for the serving of sentences. This would appear to be one of the steps easier to take. The establishment of prison farms for misdemeanants would automatically create better conditions for the detention prisoner in the jail and at the same time improve the environment for the one serving time by placing him where supervised work and other rehabilitatory measures can be used.

These are three suggestions from one high authority on penal affairs. Many other steps might be taken. Nothing can be done about the county jail problem, however, until public opinion demands it.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Government by Straw Ballot"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article "Government by Straw Ballot?" Richard L. Strout cites as one argument against it this fact: "There is a surprising number of voters who want to be on the winning side out of a sort of vanity."

After Mr. Roosevelt's first election a man bragged that since his first presidential vote cast in 1892 for Cleveland he had lost only one election. Knowing that since that time we have had Republican and Democratic Presidents, I asked in surprise: "You mean, you voted for Coolidge and Hoover and Roosevelt?" "Yes," he replied, and to show further his political acumen, he added: "The only election I lost in was 'Wilson's second.'" This man was not interested as to who was the better man. His sole interest was to vote for the winning man. And the amazing thing was that he evidently saw no wrong in it!

There is still another objection I see to the "Straw Ballot." Some honest, but not so strong-willed voters, when they see how popular a man is they had not thought of voting for, may feel that perhaps they are wrong and will be tempted to change their vote.

And as your writer says: ". . . human beings are not intended to know the future in advance." Does it not help to create a defeatist attitude in the minority group or party? HELEN FERBER

Brewster, N. Y.